

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-47 (10-3). Tomorrow similar. Tuesday's temp. 34-43 (12-6). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 43-52 (9-4). Tomorrow dry, colder. Wednesday's temp. 39-54 (4-1). CHANGING: Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 54-57 (12-9). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 24-35 (12-4). Tomorrow's temp. 37-50 (3-1).

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Canada	.....	12.5	Denmark	.....	12.5
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Great Britain	.....	12.5	Greece	.....	12.5
Ireland	.....	12.5	Italy	.....	12.5
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Norway	.....	12.5	Portugal	.....	12.5
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Switzerland	.....	12.5	Turkey	.....	12.5
U.S.	.....	12.5	U.S. Military	.....	12.5
U.S. Navy	.....	12.5	U.S. Air Force	.....	12.5
U.S. Marine Corps	.....	12.5	U.S. Coast Guard	.....	12.5
U.S. Customs	.....	12.5	U.S. Immigration	.....	12.5
U.S. Border Patrol	.....	12.5	U.S. Secret Service	.....	12.5
U.S. Federal Reserve	.....	12.5	U.S. Treasury	.....	12.5
U.S. Department of Justice	.....	12.5	U.S. Supreme Court	.....	12.5
U.S. Congress	.....	12.5	U.S. Senate	.....	12.5
U.S. House of Representatives	.....	12.5	U.S. Supreme Court	.....	12.5



RESCUE AT SEA—A Wasp helicopter from a nearby destroyer (not seen in the photo) hovers above the British nuclear submarine HMS Courageous to airlift a sick seaman to a hospital in Faslane, Scotland.



Associated Press

## Sirhan, Manson, 104 Others Affected

## California High Court Rules Out Death Penalty

By Gene Blake

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (AP)—The California Supreme Court today struck down California's death penalty statute, declaring it unconstitutional. The decision reversed a ruling by the same court a little more than three years ago and climaxed a bitter dispute that has raged through legislative halls and the courts for decades.

It is likely to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The same question is pending before that court, which heard oral arguments last month and is expected to rule in the next few months.

Immediate reaction from officials was sketchy, pending an opportunity for them to read the 8-page opinion. Bare confirmation of the ruling came first from Justice Marshall F. McComb, then the dissent, and the opinion was not officially filed until noon.

The court declared that the death penalty is "incompatible with the dignity of man and the judicial process." When judged by contemporary standards, it is "cruel and unusual punishment," the court added.

Crucial and Dehumanizing

Not only is execution cruel, the court observed, but lengthy hardships prior to execution inflict psychological torture and a dehumanizing effect.

California has 101 men and 17 women sentenced to die in its state's gas chamber. The number has risen continuously in the last four years because of moratorium on executions imposed by various court challenges to capital punishment.

They include Sirhan B. Sirhan, convicted slayer of Sen. Robert Kennedy, and Charles Manson, convicted in the Sharon Tate murders. There have been 502 executions in California since 1893, 215 by

hanging at San Quentin, 93 by gas at San Quentin. Previously, executions were carried out by county sheriffs.

Opposition to the death penalty was heard in Sacramento as early as the 1890s, but it reached a fever pitch in the late 1960s in the case of rapist-terrorist Caryl Chessman, the "Red Light Bandit."

Chessman already had won many postponements of his execution due to appeals when Gov. Edmund G. Brown, a foe of

capital punishment, took office in 1969.

Gov. Brown granted Chessman further delay and appealed to the legislature to abolish the death penalty. But in 1969, a bill was killed in committee after a lengthy, emotion-packed hearing.

Gov. Brown reluctantly let Chessman go to his death.

Repeated attempts to abolish the death penalty failed in the legislature, and efforts of abolitionists—led largely by the American Civil Liberties Union—turned increasingly to the courts.

Some court decisions, while not invalidating the death penalty, necessitated many retrials and in effect put a moratorium on executions. There have been only two executions since 1963—one in 1963 and the last in 1967.

The last to die was Aaron Mitchell, killer of a Sacramento policeman. California Gov. Ronald Reagan, a supporter of capital punishment, let Mitchell go to the gas chamber.

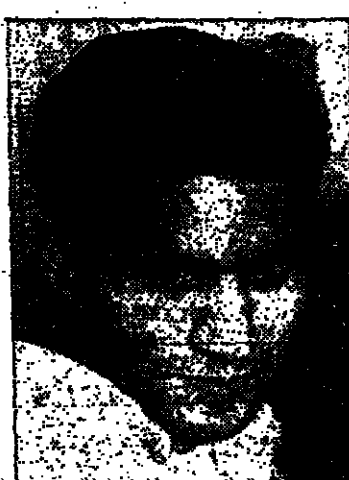
Then, various direct challenges to the death penalty in both the California Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court imposed a moratorium which has continued.

In December, 1968, the California Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty by a vote of 4 to 3. The majority specifically held that the

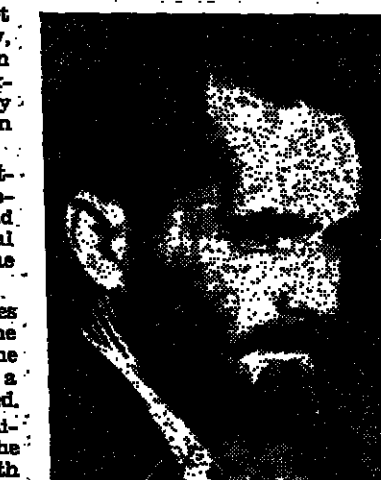
death penalty did not violate the constitutional ban on cruel or unusual punishment.

"Last December, however, after Donald R. Wright had replaced Roger J. Traynor as chief justice, the court ordered new arguments on the question of whether the death penalty violated either the U.S. constitutional prohibition on 'cruel and unusual punishments' or the California constitution's ban on 'cruel or unusual punishments.'"

—Los Angeles Times



Sirhan B. Sirhan



Charles Manson

## EEC in Tentative Money Accord

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—In the Common Market's secret deliberations over monetary union, a tentative agreement has been reached, to let market forces, instead of a decision-making apparatus, determine the movement of community currencies as a bloc within the wider

band of permissible fluctuations against the dollar.

After a meeting of the community's monetary experts in Brussels last Wednesday, sources from the member governments are convinced that the first step toward monetary union—a narrowing of the bands of the EEC's currencies—will take place before the summer months, perhaps as early as April.

The importance of the new agreement is that it permits the experiment to begin without getting EEC entangled in divisive arguments about supranationality and loss of sovereignty.

President Georges Pompidou of France and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany agreed on this course at their summit meeting here last week. French sources expect that Mr. Pompidou will win British approval at a meeting with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

### Sigh of Relief

Officials here and in Brussels heaved a sigh of relief that Mr. Heath had given the principle of Common Market membership reaffirmed by Parliament last night.

The gravity of the British parliamentary struggle did not come through to the Continentals until about midweek. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann made perhaps the most pertinent comment: "We will muddle through together." He told the British Chamber of Commerce.

With the problem of surplus dollars still unresolved, speculation against the dollar more or less dried up today after two days of heavy selling, the formation of a European monetary bloc to regain a measure of financial independence from the United States is one of the hottest issues in Europe.

This is why considerable interest centers on the present plans to coordinate economic policies more closely and progressively

## Wilson Tells Heath: Quit Over EEC

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor opposition, today called on Prime Minister Edward Heath to abandon his Common Market policy or go to the country in an immediate election.

That was Mr. Wilson's aggressive follow-up to last night's close call for the bill adapting British law to Common Market rules. The government carried it by just eight votes, 309 to 301.

Last night's vote, Mr. Wilson said, "has made it clear that the prime minister has no shred of authority for pursuing his European policy... His majority was totally inadequate for a measure of this constitutional and historical importance."

Mr. Heath, doubtless preoccupied today by the coal strike, said nothing to the public about the vote on Europe. But informed quarters made it plain that he would pay no attention to the Wilson demand.

In Mr. Heath's view, the real test of principle on whether to bring Britain into the European community occurred last October. The House of Commons, hearing party lines, then produced a majority of 112 in favor.

### Hard Road

Nevertheless, the bill to implement the entry now faces a road littered with obstructions. A week from Monday it begins its committee stage in the House of Commons. When anyone may offer amendments.

The government managers expect the equivalent of a filibuster to develop before long. The House will have to sit through the night again and again, and there will be motions to close debate on the separate amendments.

All this means heavy pressure on a government with only a small effective majority on the European issue. An occasional defeat on an amendment could be reversed later under the rules, but the danger is of the government's air of authority in the House breaking down.

The legislation was put in jeopardy last night by 15 anti-market Conservatives, who voted no, and four others who abstained. Some of them may go back to party lines during the committee stage. They will not in any case be disciplined, since the Tories do not apply strict rules.

### Labour Dilemma

An acute moral dilemma does face another rebellious group—Labor members who favor market entry. In October, 69 of them voted with the government. Last night there were no Labor votes in favor and only four abstentions.

The Labor Europeans, led by the party's deputy leader, Roy Jenkins, have assumed that they could safely stick to the party line because the bill would go through anyway.

Now they cannot be so sure. And the bitterness over the issue, the mob atmosphere in the House last night, made their position painful. A Labor member who favors entry said today: "It was much more unpleasant voting against Europe last night than I had expected."

Mr. Jenkins and his friends now face having to vote against their real views night after night for months if they continue to follow party orders. Private conversations with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

### Resort Is Next-to-Last Stop in China

HONOLULU, Feb. 18 (AP)—President Nixon is likely to meet Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Communist party in the picturesque resort city of Hangchow. U.S. sources said today that this seemed a logical stop for a conference since Hangchow, the next-to-last stop on the President's itinerary, is a favored retreat of Chairman Mao.

Mr. Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai are expected to dispose of serious negotiations in Peking before the visit to Hangchow.

The President and Mrs. Nixon, who arrived yesterday afternoon after a 10-hour nonstop flight from Washington, will remain in Hawaii until tomorrow afternoon. Then they will fly to Guam for an overnight stay before proceeding to Shanghai and

Peking, where they are due Monday.

A major reason for the Hawaii stopover was to allow the Nixons to adjust gradually to the physical and psychological effects of traveling on a jet plane through time zones. The Nixons flew through five time zones yesterday.

Chatting with reporters shortly after leaving Washington on what he termed a "journey for peace," the President and Mrs. Nixon were ebullient.

"Isn't this exciting?" she exclaimed.

Mr. Nixon asserted that he needed no practice with chopsticks but, pointing to his wife, said: "She does."

"Fortunately," the President added, "I can eat Chinese food without gaining weight."



Harold Wilson

## 2d Jail Term Is Given To Bernadette Devlin

BELFAST, Feb. 18 (UPI)—A magistrate today sentenced Bernadette Devlin and 12 other Catholic civil rights leaders to six months in prison for defying a ban on parades but suspended the sentences pending appeals.

Miss Devlin and the others drew the mandatory sentences for participating in civil rights marches in Belfast last Christmas Day and Jan. 3, in defiance of a government ban on parades.

The 13 were released on £100 bail each but one of the defendants said the group would not appear in court on the day of the appeal hearing and would hold another civil rights march then instead.

The defendants included two members of the British Parliament, Miss Devlin and Frank McKinnon, and a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, Ivan Cooper.

All 13 have participated in a series of protest parades in recent months against the Protestant government, the internment of Irish Republican Army suspects and the presence of British troops.

After the sentencing, Miss Devlin told the court, guarded by heavily armed British troops: "I am guilty of no offense and I resent the presence of British imperialists in the court. If I have broken any law, it was a law denying the rights of citizens. It is my duty to disobey them."

The sentences were handed down by Magistrate John Fox, a Jew whose home was bombed last year.

It was the second time Miss Devlin, 24, has been sentenced to prison in Northern Ireland. The militant Catholic leader served a six-month sentence in 1970-71 for disorderly conduct in a civil rights demonstration.

When she emerged from the courtroom, scores of civil rights supporters mobbed and cheered her. A small group of Protestants jeered and threw stones at her but the missiles missed her. A Protestant woman shouted: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## 16% Rise Turned Down; Heath Calls in Leaders

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Britain's worsening power crisis was still alive tonight as leaders of the striking coal miners' union demanded more than the big 16 percent pay increase recommended by a government board.

The miners were reportedly insisting on another \$2.60 a week for the lowest-paid workers. Their refusal to accept the large boost proposed earlier today by Lord Wilberforce's commission stunned the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath and surprised most outside observers.

The National Union of Mineworkers apparently believes that Mr. Heath's government has lost its grip and that now is the time to collect.

This belief could only have been strengthened by last night's events, when the government squeaked through to an eight-vote victory on its bill bringing Britain into the Common Market. That dubious triumph was achieved only with the votes of five Liberal-party members.

As this night wore on, the union's 27-man executive board remained locked in negotiations with officials of the nationalized coal industry. They were meeting under the auspices of Robert Carr, Minister for Employment, whose presence signaled the intense concern felt here over the continuing deadlock. Later, the union leaders were summoned to 10 Downing Street to talk directly with Mr. Heath.

Perhaps in anticipation of a prolonged session with the union leaders, Mr. Heath tonight called off a planned visit by French President Georges Pompidou which was to have begun tomorrow morning.

As far as could be determined, the union leaders were acting very much on their own, indicating that their men would approve them. Only a handful said that the package was not big enough, that the miners had to get every pound of what they had been striking for since Jan. 9.

As union leaders filed into 10 Downing Street late tonight, a government aide said: "The Wilberforce recommendations have not been entirely accepted but talks are still going on."

All through the day, most local mine leaders were expressing surprise over the size of the Wilberforce recommendations and predicting that their men would approve them. Only a handful said that the package was not big enough, that the miners had to get every pound of what they had been striking for since Jan. 9.

Whatever the outcome of this industrial drama, the Wilberforce recommendations have already claimed one casualty: Mr. Heath's economic policy. The government here has based its anti-inflation effort on holding wage increases to no more than 8 percent.

The Wilberforce proposals double this, and the miners will apparently get still more before they return to the pits.

The Wilberforce commission, hurriedly created last week as the remaining coal above ground dwindled to emergency levels, conceded most of what the miners wanted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Bernadette Devlin

## Details of SALT Treaty Forecast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The first phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is expected to end in May with a treaty allowing both the United States and the Soviet Union to deploy somewhere between 150 and 200 defensive antiballistic missiles (ABMs) anywhere on their territories.

These and some other details on how the initial strategic arms control accord is developing were made known in recent days by administration officials familiar with the negotiations which are

currently recessed until March 28 in Helsinki. Gerard C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has briefed members of Congress in the last two days in closed door sessions on Capitol Hill.

President Nixon, in his foreign policy message to Congress last week, disclosed that the "main element" of the initial accord would include a treaty on ABMs and an interim agreement on some kinds of offensive missiles.

He also indicated that further offensive weapon limitations would be discussed in the second phase of negotiations. He implied

that if a more comprehensive offensive accord was not reached, changes might be sought in the defensive treaty.

Information made available here indicates that the two sides in the last SALT round in Vienna had discussed in some detail the language of the ABM treaty. It is said to include a preamble by which the United States and the Soviet Union obligate themselves to work toward a more comprehensive treaty including offensive weapons.

The treaty language is said to include a joint review of the strategic situation by the two sides after a certain number of years—about three years—have passed, to see if in the absence of a more comprehensive treaty the defensive-only treaty should be changed or abrogated. Either side, under the terms of the treaty, would be allowed to abrogate it if it decided that it was in its national interest to do so.

The exact number of ABM launchers that will be allowed each side has not been firmly fixed, but a well-placed administration official said that "it is in the neighborhood of from 150 to 200."

He also said that they could be deployed anywhere a country wanted.

Last July, the U.S. proposed a defensive accord by which either side could choose between up to 100 ABMs to defend its capital or up to 300 missiles to defend up to three offensive missile silos. The Russians, who already had deployed 64 ABM launchers around Moscow, would have had to dismantle them if they chose

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## UN Chinese Throw a Party For Their Friends, the Police

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT)—It was a moment to exchange nightsticks for chopsticks as the Chinese mission to the United Nations gave a party here last night for the New York City police.

To say thank you—though no other mission to the UN has ever done as much—the Chinese diplomats invited 10 police officials and 15 patrolmen and their wives.

At the Roosevelt Hotel, where the Chinese have resided since their arrival here last Nov. 11, diplomats in blue tunics mingled with policemen who had changed from their uniforms to their civilian dress.

A buffet table stocked with Chinese specialties was set up,

with small tables placed around it. Policemen and their wives helped themselves, then sat with their hosts and exchanged messages of cheer.

The Chinese informally thanked the policemen for assuring their security; the police replied with expressions of gratitude for the hospitality.

Toast to the Hosts

"It's a very pleasant evening," said Philip A. Lacovara, special counsel to the police commissioner, who was sitting at a table with Chiao Kuen-hua and Huang Hsin, the principal Chinese delegates to the UN.

"The Chinese are good hosts," he added as guests helped themselves to soup, shrimp, eggroll, duck, Chinese wine, tea and coffee.

There were two Chinese in the hotel lobby and others in front of the dining room waiting to welcome guests.

One policeman expressed astonishment. Shaking hands with his second Chinese diplomat, the policeman said, "Another one!" When an additional diplomat extended his hand, the policeman exclaimed, "And another one!"

"They're very affable and eager to make us comfortable," Mr. Lacovara said. "It's a particularly nice evening for the patrolmen."

The hosts denied there had been any political significance in their gesture. The invitation, they said, had nothing to do with President Nixon's visit to Peking.

This is why considerable interest centers on the present plans to coordinate economic policies more closely and progressively

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



## Heavy U.S. Raids Go On

### Red Radio Warns of Attacks On Laos Cities for First Time

SAIGON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Communist broadcasts made public today warned of attacks on major cities of Laos for the first time in the Indochina war.

The U.S. Command reported, meanwhile, 10 new B-52 strikes and 139 fighter-bomber strikes against Communist buildups in South Vietnam. Reports received here told of U.S. planes and "possibly" B-52s involved in a new Laos government offensive against the Plain des Jarres. Cambodian

reports said "allied" planes were aiding a government offensive against Angkor Wat.

The U.S. Command today acknowledged the loss of four more planes in Indochina, in addition to the three reported yesterday. The four were an observation plane shot down over Cambodia and three other planes lost to "nonhostile" causes earlier this month. This brought to 8,112 the number of planes and helicopters the United States has reported losing to all causes in Indochina since 1961.

#### Red Radio Broadcasts

Officials here released texts of Pathet Lao radio broadcasts that may have been timed to coincide with President Nixon's departure for Peking. U.S. military officials in Saigon have predicted major Communist offensives by Monday, when Mr. Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Peking.

Military analysts in Saigon said the Pathet Lao broadcasts threatened attacks against major cities as the Laotian Royal capital of Luang Prabang, the administrative capital of Vientiane, and the southern cities of Savannakhet and Pakse. The analysts said the broadcasts could foreshadow a major escalation of the war by the Communists.

In Vientiane, Acting Defense Minister Prince Sisouk Na Champassak told a news conference today that the government, with U.S. air support, had launched an offensive against North Vietnamese occupying the Plain des Jarres.

He said only small guerrilla units of less than 100 men were involved but reliable military sources said it was a major offensive involving 3,000 to 5,000 men and was aimed at easing Communist pressure on the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng, whose fall would jeopardize Vientiane.

A U.S. military spokesman, giving news details today of the 29 hours of raids by 125 planes against North Vietnam on Wednesday and yesterday, said the three planes lost with a total of six crewmen were hit by Russian-made surface-to-air missiles. He said that a total of 35 missiles were fired at the attacking jets. He said the missile fire was the most concentrated that pilots could remember.

In referring to Mr. Nixon's passages dealing with his visit to China, the Hsinhua article made the first mention of the Nixon China trip to come from Peking in six weeks.

Not Violent

The article was not violent, but in registering criticisms of and objections to American policy around the globe it constituted a general re-survey of known Chinese foreign policy positions everywhere and a strong statement of Chinese differences with the United States.

The article, thus, seemed a forewarning of the difficulties ahead and a curtain-raiser for the forthcoming Sino-American talks.

Hsinhua said Mr. Nixon's statements that China is a "dedicated opponent" of "U.S. imperialism" and that Peking talks would not be at the expense of friendship, diplomatic ties and the U.S. defense commitment with Taiwan show "U.S. imperialism has no wish to change its hostile position toward China."

The agency stated Mr. Nixon's remarks show the Nixon administration's "has not yet relinquished its idea of one China—two governments" and asserted the President "is in the grip of insuperable self-contradiction."

8-Point Proposal

Denouncing Mr. Nixon's eight-point proposal for a settlement of the Vietnam war and his Vietnamization program, Hsinhua stated that the U.S. government really wanted to seek peace in Vietnam and Indochina. It must accept the seven-point peace proposals of the South Vietnam provisional Communist-led regime providing for a complete and unconditional American withdrawal from Vietnam along with an end to support for the anti-Communist regimes in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Hsinhua scored Mr. Nixon's statements on ties with Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and charged the President and Mr. Laird with enlisting "the service of Japanese militarism for aggression against Korea, China and other Asian countries" through encouraging modernization of Japan's military equipment.

## 9 Anti-War Sailors Flown to Carrier For Vietnam Duty

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 18 (AP).—Nine young sailors who refused to leave for Vietnam with their ships were taken into custody yesterday and flown by helicopter to the carrier Kitty Hawk at sea.

The men, including seven crewmen of the carrier, surrendered to Navy investigators at one of two San Diego churches which had granted them sanctuary. On hand were well-wishers from anti-war groups.

Two of the sailors had failed to leave Tuesday aboard the other ship.

The Kitty Hawk left San Diego with 5,000 crewmen three hours before the arrests were made.

A handful of telegrams from congressmen arrived at the churches, including one from Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a Democratic presidential candidate, advising the nine that "I share your objections to the air war in Indochina."

Bengalis Visit Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic bishops of Bangladesh have arrived in Rome for an audience with Pope Paul VI.

## 60 Killed as Bus Crashes in Egypt

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI).—A bus, with 77 passengers aboard, mostly university students, today slammed into a wall and plunged into an irrigation canal in the Nile Delta, the Middle East news agency said.

Sixty bodies have been recovered and eight other passengers were feared dead, the agency added. Nine passengers, including five women, escaped unhurt.

The bus was coming from Port Said when it slammed into a wall and fell into the Tefki irrigation canal, the agency added.

Ecuador's Velasco Arrives in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 18 (AP).—The ousted president of Ecuador, José María Velasco Ibarra, arrived here early today from Panama.

Grin-faced, Mr. Velasco Ibarra, 79, said he was happy to be in Argentina again. He made no other statements.

Dies After 11-Year Coma

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—John Edmond died in a hospital yesterday at the age of 29 after spending the last 11 years and 115 days of his life without speaking a word or recognizing anyone. He went into a coma on Oct. 25, 1960, after being injured in a high-school football game, and never regained consciousness.



ALOHA—President Nixon is greeted in Hawaii with flowers on first stopover of his China trip.

## 2 Shaggy-Haired Musk Oxen Among Nixon's Gifts to China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Among the gifts President Nixon is taking to China are two shaggy-haired musk oxen. They will be given to the Peking zoo, which, it is understood, has long wanted a pair to put on display.

The musk ox, a native of North America, is still found in considerable numbers in Canada and Alaska. The two being taken to Peking are said to be descendants of Canadian musk oxen.

Just how the President hit upon the idea of giving musk oxen to the Chinese could not be learned. The White House has refused to discuss the gift until the animals are delivered in Peking next week.

The oxen, a male and a female,

are not aboard the President's plane, but will be flown to China on a cargo plane being sent toward the end of Mr. Nixon's visit to bring U.S. equipment home.

Volume of Scenes

A bull musk ox is about five feet high at the shoulders while the cow is somewhat smaller. Both have horns on their almost neckless heads. Long, dark hair that hangs almost to the feet covers the body. Some authorities believe the oxen should be cultivated as Arctic cattle because of their excellent milk production, good meat and wool.

Mr. Nixon also is taking as a gift for one of the Chinese leaders a handsome volume of photographs and prints, prepared by the National Park Service, of American scenic views.

One black and white photograph, taken on a glass plate in 1871, is believed to be the first photograph of Old Faithful, the Yellowstone Park geyser. The photograph attracted great attention in Congress when it was first exhibited.

The volume was conceived by the park service when it was considering a gift to the Rockefeller and Mellon families in appreciation of their assistance in acquiring land for parks.

When White House officials saw the volume they were so impressed by its beauty that they asked that one be prepared as a gift for the President to take to China.

Hanoi Refuses Hope's POW Bid

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 18 (AP).—Counselor Hope says Hanoi has turned down his offer to visit North Vietnam to discuss trading American prisoners of war for \$10 million.

He said he received the latest refusal Tuesday. It repeated an earlier statement by the North Vietnamese which said he would not be given a visa.

Signing Expected in May

150 to 200 Defensive ABMs Each Forecast in SALT Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

the option of defending their offensive sites.

But in the course of negotiations, the Soviet Union opposed this concept and held out for numerical equality. The expected accord on 150 to 200 and the decision to allow them placed anywhere was the result of compromise, it was understood.

Officially, the two sides have

Manson Moved to L.A. To Testify at Trial

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Charles Manson arrived at the county jail here yesterday for San Quentin Prison's death row to serve as a possible defense witness in the murder trial of one of his followers.

Superior Court Judge Raymond Choate signed the transfer order for Manson at the request of an attorney for Bruce Davis, 29, who is on trial for the murders of musician Gary Hinman and ranch hand Donald (Shorty) Shea.

State Department official predicted the forthcoming Helsinki round will probably wind up in late April or early May with an agreement that will be announced in Moscow by President Nixon and Soviet officials.

It is expected that after a short recess the second phase of talks will begin in Vienna, but these are expected to be long and protracted.

## Heath Calls in Mine Leaders After 16 Pct. Hike Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

ers said they wanted. It recommended weekly increases of:

- \$13 for workers above ground, lifting their pay to \$80 a week.
- \$16 for underground workers, raising their pay to \$65.
- \$12 for the men who actually dig coal, increasing their pay to \$90.

This leaves the lowest-paid groups just \$1, or \$2.50 a week, under the union's last demand. The Wilberforce package, however, called for increases over 16 months, and the miners sought a one-year deal.

The commission's package works out to a weighted average increase over one year of about 16 percent, according to calculations by The Washington Post. A top-level government official confirmed that this matched the private estimates made in Whitehall, the center of the governing bureaucracy.

That level is considerably more than the government hoped or expected Lord Wilberforce would propose. But in any event, the National Coal Board had committed itself in advance to giving the miners whatever the commission suggested.

Lord Wilberforce's report said that miners are unique, working at a difficult, dirty and dangerous task, that their solidarity is unusual in that they sought the biggest increases for the poorest paid and not the other way around, as most unions do.

Moreover, the report continued, the miners had willingly collaborated in raising productivity in the industry and permitting their numbers to shrink by more than half. Finally, the miners had once been the best paid industrial workers, and now they have fallen below the average of factory wages here.

For all these reasons, the report said, an exception should be made and the miners should get a large pay boost.

The report also said that the government would rely on this talk of "exceptions" to hope that other unions will help to the 8 percent pay increase line. But leaders of teachers, bus drivers, railwaymen and others, whose contracts have or are about to run out, are already talking of the miners as an example and not as a special case.

Broad Controls

That is why Mr. Heath's economic policy is a shambles to-night. Officials are already talking in private of a new approach. Veteran observers of the economic scene doubt that anything short of broad controls, mandatory or informal, over all sectors of the economy—not just wages—will have any hope of success.

Apart from the economic dilemma that the fundamental problem of daily existence with diminishing power, heat and light. In homes and offices, the electric

city here is now turned off an average of nine hours every third day. Industry is working with about half its normal supply of electricity. The London rush hour tonight was chaotic because some street and signal lights are out. Even tougher power cutbacks are scheduled for next week.

If the Coal Board and the miners can reach an agreement, there will be some immediate relief because pickets will be removed. That would permit coal above the ground to be delivered to generating stations.

But at best, there will be no normal deliveries of power for several weeks, and rationing will have to go on.

Liberal Manhandled

Some senior Labor figures, as well as Conservatives and Liberals, were deeply concerned today at an episode after last night's vote. This was the manhandling of the Liberal leader, Jeremy Thorpe, by Labor members angry because five Liberals had voted with the government.

The one Liberal opposed to the Common Market, Evelyn Hoozon, rose in the House today to protest the assault on Mr. Thorpe. He asked the Speaker, Selwyn Lloyd, to rebuke those concerned.

"In view of the fact that we are all concerned with physical violence and intimidation outside the House," Mr. Hoozon said, "I would ask the Speaker whether he has anything to say about it" here.

Apologies Demanded

The Speaker said the right way to proceed was by a formal motion, and Mr. Hoozon and a Conservative

Waldheim Plans To Start S. Africa Talks March 6

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 18 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will arrive in Cape Town March 6 to begin consultations with South African government on the question of South-West Africa, the UN announced today.

The announcement said Mr. Waldheim would visit South-West Africa, known in the United Nations as Namibia, during his stay.

A UN spokesman said the discussions would be "limited to Namibia" and the secretary-general did not intend to discuss the general question of apartheid with the South African authorities.

A former German colony, South-West Africa was given to South African control under the League of Nations mandate system. The United Nations voted in 1966 to terminate that control, but has been unable to implement the decision, which South Africa called illegal.

Stolen Picasso Recovered by Paris Police

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP).—Police announced yesterday that they had recovered a Picasso painting stolen in November.

The Picasso, "Harlequin's Head," valued at about \$300,000, was stolen from a Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Hippolyte gallery. Police said they were holding Victor Courbey, 43, originally from Chicago, and Walter Vannelli, 26, of Italian nationality, in connection with the theft.

The Picasso belongs to an American collector, Heinz Berggruen, and was loaned to the gallery for an exhibition marking the artist's 90th birthday.

The police also announced the recovery of 12 other paintings as well as art objects stolen in Paris in recent months. Sebastian Tsvetkov, 29, of Tunisia, and Slobodan Grudjic, 27, of Yugoslavia, were charged with the thefts.

French Reds Say Prague Rejects Trials Tied to '68

PARIS, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Communist party leader, Gustav Husak, has said that there will be no political trials of those involved in the "Prague spring" of 1968, the French Communist party reported last night.

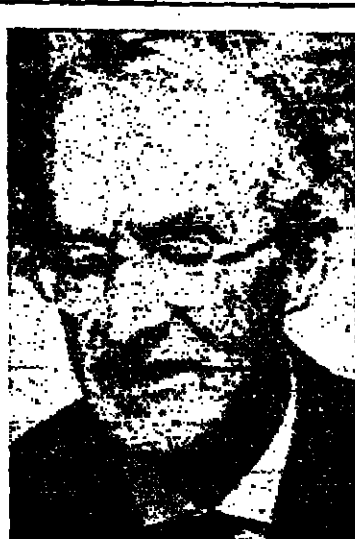
The French party said one of its officials, Roland Leroy, had received this assurance during a recent visit to Prague. He said Mr. Husak had added "There is not and will not be in Czechoslovakia any trial or arrest for reasons of opinion. Socialist legality will be scrupulously respected."

But the Czech leader stressed the need to defend socialism and Czechoslovak laws.

"It is within this framework that proceedings have recently been started regarding the constitution of an illegal conspiratorial network and that most of the people detained and questioned have been released," Mr. Leroy quoted Mr. Husak as having said.

Lunar Craft in Orbit

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Luna-20 spacecraft, launched four days ago, went into orbit around the moon today, Tass said.



Lord Wilberforce, who conducted inquiry into British coal miners dispute.

## Wilson Urges Heath to Drop EEC Policy or Call Election

(Continued from Page 1)

servative soon presented one. It asked the Speaker to demand apologies from those responsible for the "physical threats and intimidation."

Lebor's chief whip, Robert Mellish, said his party was not "in any way supporting the attitude of violence." But he said it should be remembered that last night there was "an atmosphere of excitement that was quite incredible."

This was regarded by many members as an inadequate expression of regret. The belief is, therefore, that the House will hold a debate next week on the Thorpe incident.

The Conservative chief whip, Francis Fynn, strongly deplored the episode in a radio interview. "I think there are elements in the opposition benches," Mr. Fynn said, "that are really becoming something like a rabble."

The gunman said we had five minutes to get out. Mr. Corbett said, "I ran and grabbed the briefcase and threw it into the middle of the street as the gunman's car was pulling away."

"I suppose I took a chance," he said. "But when a man sees his livelihood about to be destroyed, he has to do something about it."

Kosciusko-Morizet Is Named France's Ambassador to U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, the 59-year-old French permanent representative at the United Nations, has been named ambassador to the United States, the French Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday.

He will take up his new post in Washington in April as the successor of Charles Lucet, who has been named ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet's name has been mentioned as a strong contender for the Washington



Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet

post ever since Olivier Wormser, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, turned down the most prestigious of French diplomatic jobs in favor of remaining governor of the Bank of France.

Mr. Wormser apparently showed no enthusiasm for Washington's subterranean tunnels and is said to have, recently, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's efforts to have him replaced at the French central bank.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet is a graduate of the prestigious Ecole Normale Supérieure and until the end of World War II taught in a succession of provincial lycées and at the Sorbonne.

His knowledge of the United States began in 1946 when he spent time off from his post as a high official of the Prefecture of the Seine Department covering the Paris region, to teach a semester of French literature at Columbia University.

Thereafter he served from 1946 to 1953 as the head of the civil household of Vincent Auriol, the first postwar president of France. Acquiring in the process the status of a senior member of the Council of State—the supreme French court for cases involving citizens' complaints against the state.

From 1957 to 1963 he served as French representative to the UN trusteeship commission.

His experience there stood him in good stead when he was named to succeed to then Congolese Leopoldville, a complex and scarcely appreciated De Gaulle's backing of the Katanga secession and refusal to help pay the costs of the UN peacekeeping force in the Congo.

His notable success in improving France's position in the Congo proved useful when in 1969 he took over responsibility for the French government's aid to radio and television systems in former French colonies in north and black Africa.

A year later he was named French ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a delicate task in view of De Gaulle's withdrawal of the military aspects of the alliance. He was named to the UN position in 1970.

Brief Strike Shuts Belgium's Shops, Cafés, Garages

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The 350,000-strong United Front of Small Shopkeepers, Garage Owners and Café Proprietors this morning held a strike as a protest against alleged discrimination over pension payments, the government's policy of price control and the mushrooming growth of supermarkets.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of customers were unable to do their early morning shopping. The strike area was particularly hard hit: most of the shops there were shut throughout the day.

Elsewhere the action varied from closures only during the morning to some owners' gesture of merely switching off window lights.

Like Luxembourg, Belgium has a ministry of the middle classes, which represents the interests of that section of the population which would be known as Poujadist in France.

This morning's closures were intended to draw the ministers' attention to the increasingly difficult financial circumstances of which this section of the business community feels it is a victim.

They were the first shot in a campaign which could well culminate in a three-day strike. This is the threat shopkeepers are holding over the government unless it agrees to the concessions they are demanding.

## 2d Jail Term Is Given to Miss Devlin

(Continued from Page 1)

"Why doesn't she go to jail now? She gets away with murder. If she were a Protestant she would be put in jail."

Meanwhile, gunmen bombed shopping centers in Londonderry today and set fire to a town hall near the border with the Irish Republic. In Belfast, a shopkeeper hurled a bomb back at raiders.

In Dublin, the IRA reported "unprecedented police activity" against the organization, involving the arrest of a number of members in the republic.

A British Army spokesman said gelignite bombs exploded within 30 minutes of each other in three Londonderry shopping centers, causing extensive damage, but no casualties. Gunmen who planted the bombs gave customers and employees in the centers 30 minutes to evacuate the areas, the spokesman said.

In Newry, where Catholics staged the largest civil rights march in the province's 50-year history Feb. 8, incendiary bombs planted by four armed men damaged the town hall.

In Belfast, David Corbett, 34, grabbed a briefcase containing a 20-pound gelignite bomb and hurled it into the street minutes after a gunman planted the device in his news agent's shop in the city center.

The gunman said we had five minutes to get out. Mr. Corbett said, "I ran and grabbed the briefcase and threw it into the middle of the street as the gunman's car was pulling away."

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McGovern Campaign Joined by Salinger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary to the late President Kennedy, has joined Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign on a full-time basis, the senator's campaign office announced yesterday.

Mr. Salinger, also press secretary for former President Johnson, served on the campaign staff on the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

New Envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The first ambassador of the newly-formed state of Bangladesh arrived here tonight to take up his duties. He is Shamshur Rahman, a former Pakistani civil servant. Russia was the first major power to recognize Bangladesh.

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## Eddy Myers, News Vendor, Dies at 70

# A Beloved Character Departs the Paris Scene

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Edward Myers, one of the best and surely the best-loved of the vendors of the International Herald Tribune, died this morning at the American Hospital after a long illness.

Eddy—or "Don," the French diminutive by which he was known to his legion of French friends and clients—was 70 years old, which will account both for his casual acquaintances who would

have taken him for 50, and the regulars at his "annual" birthday parties of which at least 120 had been recorded.

As familiar a monument as the Arc de Triomphe to the nocturnal crowds in the Champs-Élysées quarter, Eddy had dispensed the Trib—as well as countless pocketfuls of candy and peanuts, a sympathetic ear, a grumpy "Hi, Harry" (when he didn't know your name) and a rare swig

from his flask of tequila (when he did)—for decades.

Los Angeles-born, Eddy lived for a time in Mexico, where his father ran a casino, and where Eddy, as a 10-year-old dealer, picked up the card sense that laid waste to many a blundering American Legion Post No. 1. (An excellent student and high-school tennis player in California, he joined the Army at the outbreak of World War II, rose to the rank of first lieutenant, saw front-line action but escaped serious injury until struck down in his prime during a softball game at Nancy, France, and in 1944 entered liberated Paris, which he never left.

He became a Trib vendor in 1944.

**'A Very Lovely Life'**

"I've had a very lovely life here," he once told a reporter. "In Paris, you can just be yourself. There are no tensions. I have no tensions." Then, when pressed on the point, he would snap with the inimitable charm that was his alone: "Goddamn, I am NOT tense! And mind your own business!"

(On the other hand, Eddy never considered adopting French nationality. "I'm American, and proud of it," he said often. "It may not be the same U.S. and I don't think I'll ever go back, but I don't think I'm American.") That incidentally, squashed all recurring reports that Eddy was considering running for Mayor of Paris. That and the fact that Eddy had never been known to run for anything in his life...

Less a wheeler-dealer—even back in the black-market days—than a pater familias, Eddy managed, and managed well, to supplement his income from the Trib through sheer force of person-

ality. Among other legendary coups, he was perhaps the only man in Paris who could enter virtually all of the better hotels in his working clothes (baggy trousers, Harvard Tribune sweater and enormous mid-waist pocket from which he could conjure anything from Havana cigars to a pair of tickets to tomorrow's tennis finals, courtesy of old pal Lew Hoad). Calling to the head-banman by name, Eddy would ask for a glass with ice, settle himself at one of the best tables in the house and pour himself a good stiff one from the ever-present flask.

Nor was transportation a problem. In his pouch were three or four of the most dog-eared Métro tickets in the annals of subway history. On speaking acquaintance with most of the ticket-punchers on the Paris lines, he would simply fish at the entrance for one of the ancient tickets. The gate-keeper would only squeeze his puncher, some inches to the side of the ticket, and Eddy would stash the moldering virgin pastboard back in its cupboard and board the train, gratis.

As a Paris character of long-standing, the veteran vendor appeared in several films as himself, upstaging the likes of Joanne Whalley-Kilmer, Jean Gabin and even Brigitte Bardot, although he stoutly maintained that there was absolutely no truth to the rumor that it was really Eddy Myers who played Jean Seberg in "Breathless."

Eddy's best—beginning at 11:30 p.m. when he would grab a huge bundle of Tribs hot off the press—was for the most part, the Champs-Élysées area, with regular stops at 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. for the twice-nightly exodus from the Lido, a particular pleasure involving, as it did, a frequent



Eddy Myers

but grandly pat on the fanny.

But it was his recurring birthday bash— invariably celebrated by one or another lovely lady introduced as "my wife"—which were perhaps the high points of Eddy's year. Eddy himself would prepare the abundance of food (crisps, chicken, chili, the works), supply the drinks, rent the Blue Note for the occasion (until the jazz club folded), and climax the orgy of goodwill with an unforgettable rendition of "September Song."

The parties—ah, those birthday parties—will long be remembered on the Paris scene—but hardly longer than the man himself.

## Malta Sends Britain a Note In Rent Issue

### Acts After Cabinet, Union Leaders Meet

From Wire Dispatches  
VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 18.—Malta has sent a message to the British government, the first since the talks on the future of British military bases on the island broke down 10 days ago in Rome.

The message was sent after Prime Minister Dom Mintoff presided over a meeting of the cabinet and officials of the general workers union last night.

The labor leaders were worried, sources said, about the growing unemployment rate. Government figures showed earlier this week that unemployment on Malta now stands at 6,780, the highest figure in five years.

In London, officials declined to disclose any details of what was understood to be a lengthy communication, but said that the government was studying it.

Hours after the message was sent the British began final operations to dismantle their military installations on the island. The project was regarded here as the final stage of the British withdrawal, which is to end by March 31.

### Dispute on Rent

The dispute centers on Malta's demand for an annual rental of \$45.8 million for the bases. British and NATO have offered \$33.6 million.

Informed sources hinted today that the message to London might contain Malta's reply to the final offer made by the British Defense Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, during the Rome talks.

Mr. Mintoff broke off the talks and accused NATO of handing down an unacceptable ultimatum. He returned here for consultations with his cabinet and union leaders, saying he considered it "very improbable" that further negotiations would take place.



Ahmad Alami, 32, Jordanian eye specialist (covered with blanket), accused of Blackpool child murders.

## Jordanian Doctor Accused Of Killing 3 Blackpool Babies

BLACKPOOL, England, Feb. 18 (AP)—A Jordanian physician from Jerusalem was charged with murder today after the shocking deaths of three infants in their hospital beds.

He was identified in court as Ahmad Alami, 32, an eye specialist at Blackpool's Victoria Hospital, where the children were slain as they slept.

Dr. Alami was accused of the murder of 4-year-old Deborah Ann Carson. The deaths of two boys, both aged 2, could be added to the charge at a later date.

Dr. Alami was ordered held in custody until another hearing in a week's time. No explanation for the attacks was given in the brief, formal hearing.

### Dead Identified

A coroner's court on the killings opened today and adjourned until March 19 after evidence.

### Son of Mufti

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Jordanian physician charged in Blackpool with the knife murder of three British infants was identified here today as the son of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Saad ed-Din Alami.

Sheikh Saad, the highest Muslim religious leader in the Holy City, was dumbfounded when he was told by a newspaper's telephone call of his son's arrest.

## Top-Level Soviet Talks Held On Failing Winter Wheat Crop

### By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—The Soviet Union announced today that the party and government leaders of the nation's 15 republics had been summoned to Moscow to hear a speech by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the national party chief, about the difficult agricultural situation this year.

The unusual one-day conference yesterday was disclosed today in all major newspapers. It reflected the gravity of farm prospects as unusually cold weather in the southern regions, combined with little snowfall, appears to have killed a major portion of the winter grain crop.

The Kremlin meeting, which was also attended by high officials from national ministries and other agencies concerned with agriculture, also indicated concern that the present emphasis on wheat cultivation in the Soviet Union was not yielding the forage grain needed for the expansion of livestock herding; one of the key goals of the current five-year plan (1971-75).

Spring planting in the Soviet Union has traditionally been the subject of a press and radio campaign designed to exhort collective and state farms to do a good job. This year, however, an additional note of anxiety appears to have crept into official comment because of the destructive winter.

The slow start this year in agriculture follows a year in which overall farm production showed no gain compared with 1970. The Soviet planners had been counting on the current year to begin the climb toward higher output goals set for 1975.

## Eximbank Halts Credits to Chile After Default

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The State Department said today the Export-Import Bank has suspended further credits, guarantees and insurance to Chile "until there is further clarification of Chile's unilateral moratorium on debt payments" to the United States.

A Chilean delegation has been meeting in Paris with representatives of 16 creditor nations to discuss rescheduling repayment of foreign debt exceeding \$3 billion.

The New York Journal of Commerce reported today that "the United States, the major creditor, with unpaid bills of \$900 million, has persuaded the other creditors known as the Paris Club, to demand compensation for nationalized U.S. companies in Chile as a condition of doing a deal with the regime of Marxist President Salvador Allende."

Yesterday, Chile, after giving assurances it would not do so, defaulted on loan payments to the Export-Import Bank.

Chile is \$20 million in arrears to the bank. U.S. officials said the repayments stopped just three months after Chile vowed to follow its contractual obligations to the lender.

## Cruise Passengers Reach Chilean Port

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The 104 passengers from the grounded Norwegian cruise ship Lindblad Explorer arrived today to a brass band welcome and agreed that their rescue in a raging Antarctic blizzard was "one of the greatest" in the annals of sea disasters.

They praised the Lindblad crew and the crew of the Chilean Navy transport which brought them to this port.

The Lindblad Explorer ran aground last week on the rocks off King George Island in the South Shetland chain. The Chilean ship reached the scene a few hours later, but a blizzard prevented it from leaving until Tuesday.

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## U.S. Woman Envoy Arrested As Spy in 1971, Cairo Says

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Egyptian authorities last September arrested an American woman diplomat caught "red-handed" spying on Russian aircraft, a presidential aide said today.

The incident sparked a diplomatic crisis which Washington said could obstruct Middle East peace efforts, according to Mohammed Hassanin Helal, editor of the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

Mr. Helal, a confidant of President Anwar Sadat, made the disclosure in his weekly newspaper column. It followed by one day a speech by Mr. Sadat in which he said two Belgians and a Frenchman were arrested in Cairo recently on charges of being Israeli spies.

The three allegedly distributed thousands of anti-regime and anti-Sadat leaflets and tried to exploit last month's student disturbances "to split the home front."

## 3 Men Shoot Wife of Iraqi Ex-Premier

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Would-be assassin shot the wife of former Iraqi Premier Abdul Karim al-Nayef today when she threw herself as a shield in front of her husband, police said.

The shooting occurred on the doorstep of the general's Brynston Square home shortly after dark.

Police said Gen. Nayef, who was Iraqi premier for two weeks in 1968, had agreed to an interview with an unnamed man. Three men appeared at the general's doorstep at the appointed time and pulled guns when Gen. Nayef and his wife answered the bell, police said.

Mr. Nayef threw himself in front of his wife, and the gunman shot her twice and then fled, police said.

1968 Coup

Gen. Nayef has been living in exile for the past 3 1/2 years. He was extremely active in Middle East politics in the 1960s and as a lieutenant colonel in the Iraqi Army took part in the July 17, 1968, coup.

Police said Mrs. Nayef was rushed to Middlesex Hospital, where she underwent emergency surgery.

Police with dogs fanned out in the area of Marylebone near the general's home, and a man was arrested.

Police said Gen. Nayef was not injured in the attack. His wife's wounds were described by a hospital spokesman as "not serious."

The coup in which Gen. Nayef was involved toppled the regime of Abdul Rahman Aref. It was a bloodless pre-dawn overthrow. Gen. Nayef had been assistant chief of military intelligence under A. Gen. Aref.

Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr took over as president, with Gen. Nayef as premier. But Gen. Bakr 13 days later accused Gen. Nayef of working for the American Central Intelligence Agency and killed him in Morocco.

## Iraqi Leaders Leave Moscow With Pledges

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (NYT)—A high-level Iraqi delegation ended a week-long visit to Moscow yesterday with promises of more economic and military aid from the Soviet Union and an agreement calling for the development of ties at the party level.

A communiqué made public after the delegation left by air for Baghdad said the Russians would help Iraq establish a national oil industry. Such an enterprise would presumably rival the present Iraq Petroleum Company, which is controlled by an international consortium.

The communiqué did not specify the nature of additional economic and military aid, but the Soviet Union is already providing most of the arsenal of the Iraqi armed forces and is assisting in several economic development projects.

Last October the Russians agreed to help Iraq with construction of a 25-mile canal linking the Tigris and Euphrates, Iraq's main rivers, to help regulate the flow of water in the two rivers for irrigation purposes.

Mr. Helal said the woman was part of a "significant espionage case" and acted as liaison for an Egyptian agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. He did not indicate if she had been released.

He said she was "caught red-handed" trying to find information about the new Soviet planes in Egypt.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut identified the woman as Mrs. Anne Harris, a secretary and said she was held in an interrogation center on the northern outskirts of Cairo for three months. She was then released and left the country immediately, they said.

Mrs. Harris was secretary to U.S. diplomat Eugene Tros, who worked in the U.S. interest section of the Spanish Embassy. It was generally assumed in the non-diplomatic community in Cairo that he worked for the CIA. The Spanish Embassy has handed U.S. interests in Cairo since Egypt broke off ties with the United States as a result of the 1967 six-day war.

Washington asked for the woman's release in accordance with diplomatic tradition, the editor said, but was told investigations must be completed first.

He said, "Washington's persistence turned into pressure, and the word was: [Secretary of State William F.] Rogers will not be in a position to receive Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. President Sadat's reply was: Not before investigations have been completed and I don't care whether Rogers meets with Riad or not."

Not Against Egypt

Washington replied, according to Mr. Helal, "Supposing there was an espionage case. The operation—assuming it happened—was not aimed against Egypt but against the Soviet Union with which we are engaged in an international struggle. Our purpose was to learn something about the new Soviet planes in your country. You can rest assured that nothing of what we have learned will be conveyed to Israel."

Washington told Cairo the incident could "obstruct the efforts by the United States to solve the (Middle East) problem," Mr. Helal said.

Mr. Sadat replied, "What are these efforts? So far, we don't know what your original proposals were."

No U.S. Comment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The State Department refused to make any statement about the reported arrest.

Officials said privately that the department would not comment on the matter so it did not wish to give the charges credence by disclosing the woman's name.

## Gun That Killed Wasfi Tell Said To Be Missing

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (AP)—A medical report has shown that the bullet which killed Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell was not fired from any of the guns found on the four Palestinians accused of the murder, it was reported today.

The newspaper *Al-Ahram* said the medical report also pointed out that the bullet which killed Mr. Tell came from his left side and penetrated his body through the right thigh. The first bullet, which hit him on his left arm and penetrated his chest and stomach, made him stumble on the steps of a hotel, the report said.

The medical report, *Al-Ahram* said, has been handed to the State Security Court, which is scheduled to convene tomorrow at the request of the lawyers of the four seeking a temporary release pending trial.

The four Syrian passport-carrying Palestinians reportedly confessed, at the time of the murder, that they killed Mr. Tell. The killing of many Palestinians in Jordan.

Pope Sees Suenens

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 18 (AP)—Pope Paul VI received Leo Jozef Cardinal Suenens of Belgium in a private audience today. The Vatican did not disclose details about the visit of the controversial prelate.

## 'Explaining, Perhaps Defending'

## Democrat Connally Closer to Campaigning for Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally edged closer yesterday to a commitment to campaign for the Republican party this fall, saying he will be "explaining, perhaps defending" the economic policies he helped shape.

Mr. Connally is a Texas Democrat, and some Democratic officials have been speculating that he will leave the Nixon administration soon.

In a speech to the Washington Press Club, Secretary Connally said, "I don't know what I'm going to do. I haven't thought about it, and I really don't want to think about it."

He added that he has been so busy with the Phase-2 and international money issues that he hasn't had time to decide yet.

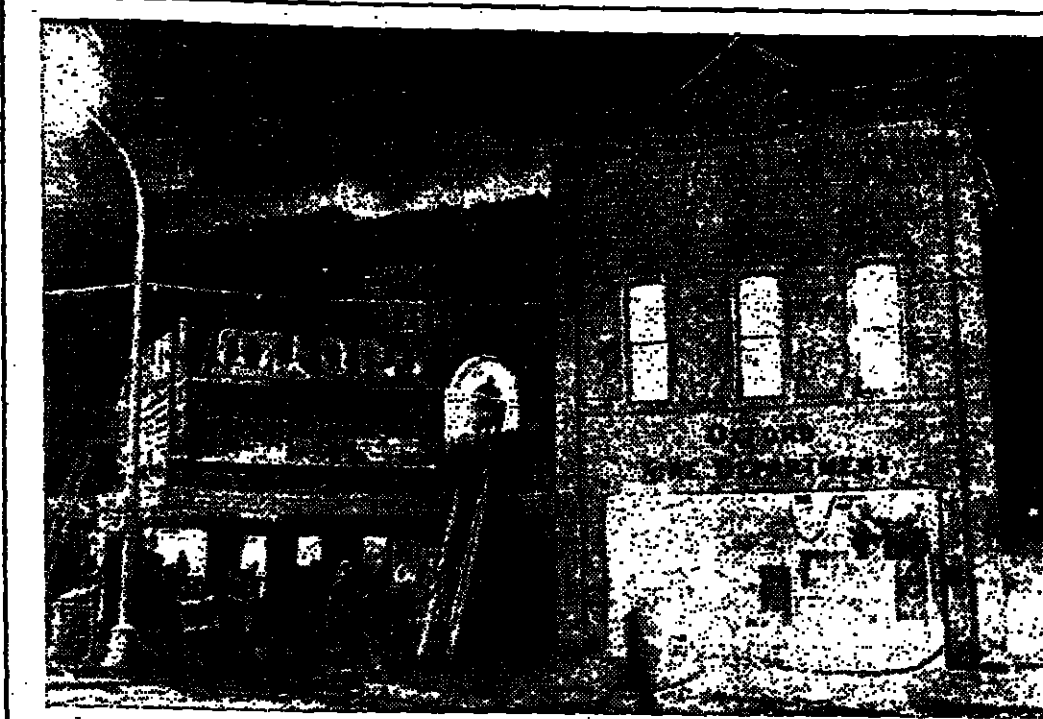
"I have not discussed it with anybody in this administration," Mr. Connally said.

"I would anticipate the extent of my participation is going to be no more than articulating, explaining and perhaps defending economic policies which I've had a part in shaping. I am certainly going to do that in as objective and nonpartisan a way as I can, and if it is interpreted as being partisan I can't help it."

Public Damage

Mr. Connally said he thinks the public is unsure about Phase-2 controls because of some question whether "we're being as tough as we could. The American people want us to be tougher than we are."

He reiterated his difference of opinion with Rep. William Miller, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has requested a tightening of tax laws in the light of an increased deficit.



ALARMING SITUATION—When the fire alarm sounded in Oxford, Mich., last week, the fire department had only to step next door to respond. But it required the help of some 50 volunteer firemen from five other townships working in near zero temperatures to keep the fire station from burning down. As it was, the theater was completely destroyed and the fire station was almost gutted.

## Condemns U.S. Peace Proposals

## Egypt Party Backs Sadat Leadership

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Egypt's political leadership tonight ended an emergency meeting by unanimously endorsing President Anwar Sadat's leadership and condemning U.S. Middle East peace proposals.

The president, in a speech Wednesday, threatened to resign if his leadership were again called into question as it had been by last month's student demonstrations.

At the same time, political sources said today that UN intermediary Gennadiy Gennadiyev was preparing a new tactic aimed at breaking the deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Jarring arrived in Cairo tonight for a two-day visit during which he will have talks with Foreign Minister Murad Ghaleb. The sources said Mr. Jarring will brief Egyptian leaders on a new memorandum he is considering submitting to Israel leaders to remove the block erected by Israel's rejection of his memorandum early last year.

Israel then declined to undertake "to withdraw" from Arab lands.

Israel Guarantees

The sources said the new memorandum will seek from the Israelis a guarantee that they will not annex any occupied Egyptian territory.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Hassanin Helal, editor of the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram*, called for the rejection of the American-proposed "proximity talks" between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal.

In one of a series of resolutions, the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union tonight said it "affirms confidence in the president and stands united behind him as a pioneer of our struggle and the leader in the battle of destiny."

Prolonged cheering broke out among the 1,500 delegates as the resolution was read. In a concluding address Mr. Sadat then told them, "unity is the framework for our struggle."

In a general statement, the congress said an American sponsored plan for indirect peace talks with Israel was a "false curtain behind which is a plan to liquidate our cause."

Expansionist Ambitions

The plan was a maneuver for serving Israel's "expansionist" ambitions, the statement said. It added, "The congress affirms its faith that the battle of liberation is the natural and inevitable way for liberating the land and end the state of no war, no peace, which Israel and the United States are using to drown Egypt and the Arabs in their whirlpool."

"We should take into account that the United States has thrown its military, political and economic backing behind Israel in a manner that goes beyond everything that the United States gave Israel in previous phases of the struggle," the statement said. "The United States

is taking a position of flagrant hostility toward us," it continued.

On the other hand, it said, Western Europe, led by France, "is taking a positive stand toward us. The Soviet Union is backing us, militarily, politically and economically."

It said, "The congress condemns the American plan to set up bases for the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean in order to boost Israel's expansionist ambitions."

Greekbo in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko arrived today for a four-day official visit to Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Separate Trial for Pakistani Sought in Harrisburg Court

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 18 (UPI)—The attorney for Ropal Ahmad, one of seven anti-war activists on trial here, asked yesterday that his client be tried separately and in a different district because of "prejudice against non-Caucasian aliens" here.

Two persons now on the jury said in court during jury selection that they doubted whether Mr. Ahmad, a West Pakistani, should speak out against U.S. policy.

There was discussion of Mr. Ahmad, most of it condemnatory, in the jury room where prospective jurors waited after they had been approved for the jury panel of 45. According to interviews conducted by The Washington Post, those interviewed were members of the 45 who were rejected during selection of the 12-member jury.

Now, on the staff of the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs in Chicago, Mr. Ahmad has been a long-time opponent of the Vietnam war. While at Cornell University in the mid-1960s, he was an organizer of the original teach-ins on the war.

"A Social Prejudice"

An attorney for the other six defendants, all present or former Catholic priests and nuns, also asked for the severance of Mr. Ahmad and the transfer of his trial. "They believe that there is a special prejudice against Dr. Ahmad which is bound to affect them adversely," said J. Thomas Menaker.

The seven defendants, plus an eighth person, Theodore Glick, who was severed earlier because he wanted to represent himself, are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger; to bomb heating systems under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices in nine states.

Courtroom testimony during the jury selection process and reports in The Washington Post and the Village Voice were the basis of defense attorney Leonard Bondi's affidavit that accompanied one of the motions to sever Mr. Ahmad.

Repeated Admonitions

"The prejudice is particularly serious," said Mr. Bondi, "since it was expressed in the face of this court's repeated admonitions to the jury that Dr. Ahmad had rights equal to those of American citizens."

ABC, CBS and NBC, answering the Democrats' latest complaint, said they have provided a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of contrasting views on issues raised by the administration's economic policies.

## Andreotti Salutes Left Wing To Get All of Cabinet Sworn In

ROME, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—Italy's new Premier, Giulio Andreotti, tonight patched up a quarrel which threatened to upset his minority Christian Democratic government almost before it had come into being.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, leader of a left-wing faction in the party, failed to turn up this morning when the ministers of the new government went to see President Giovanni Leone to take their oaths of office.

Some evening newspapers suggested that Mr. Donat Cattin, whose faction was strongly opposed to the formation of a one-party government, had changed his mind at the last minute over accepting a cabinet post.

But after he had conferred with Mr. Andreotti tonight, it was announced that the labor minister would go to the Quirinale Palace tomorrow with the new premier to be sworn in.

Deep Appreciation

At the same time, Mr. Andreotti issued a statement saying that the Christian Democratic party deeply appreciated the participation of its left-wing members in the government.

The statement recognized the "particular inconvenience" caused to the party's left wing by joining the government and noted that left-wingers were an essential component of the party.

Observers said this statement overcame what they described as a "fit of sulks" by the labor minister.

Lend Warships To Spain, Urges Adm. Zumwalt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Adm. Elmo W. Zumwalt Jr., chief of naval operations, said yesterday that he "strongly recommended on military grounds" that the United States lend Spain, seven ships for ten years.

The loan of five destroyers and two submarines was promised in an executive agreement negotiated last year under which the United States may continue to use the air and naval bases it built in Spain.

Normally ship loans are made for five years, with another five years optional if both sides agree. In approving the pending ship loan bill, however, the House voted to limit the loans to four years with no extension option.

In testimony yesterday before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, Adm. Zumwalt said the abbreviated period would work a hardship on all recipients and would be a special blow to Spain, which "assumed it could count on the five-and-five-year arrangement."

Two of the alternate jurors are in their 50s, Richard Shifflet, a clerk for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and John J. Funk, an administrator in the Pennsylvania Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

One among the panel of 12 and one among the six alternates is a Catholic. The rest are Protestants.

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## A Party Rules Italy 235 Days On Average

ROME, Feb. 18 (UPI)—If averages mean anything, Premier Giulio Andreotti's new minority cabinet should last 235 days.

The government sworn in today is a Christian Democratic cabinet without a firm majority in parliament. The 10 previous such governments, sandwiched in between 23 coalition governments, lasted an average 235 days, an average of 235 days apiece.

The shortest-lived was Amintore Fanfani's first government in 1954, which lost its first confidence vote and resigned after 15 days in office.

Mr. Fanfani's third government in 1960-62 was the longest-lasting one-party cabinet, staying in power 536 days.

## Athens in Threat to Cyprus Over Eventual Intervention

ATHENS, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Greek deputy foreign minister said on his return from Cyprus today that Greece might step directly into Cypriot affairs in the future if "compelled by the national interest."

Deputy Foreign Minister Constantine Panayotakos left Cyprus by sea on Wednesday. He went there to discuss the present Greek demands to Archbishop Makarios, the island's president, that he turn over his Czechoslovak arms to the United Nations and form a government of national unity.

"It is not possible for Greece," Mr. Panayotakos said today, "to be indifferent to the fate of the Cypriot people and neither can it permit bloodshed on the island just to satisfy the passions of certain camps."

The Greek official did not specify these "camps" but he was most likely referring to left-wing elements who have been accused by the Greek government with fomenting dissension between the Greek Cypriots.

Mr. Panayotakos said that Greece "for the present" will not intervene in Cypriot affairs, but warned that it might in the future.

Meanwhile, in Cyprus, clashes between student demonstrators supporting President Makarios and groups backing Gen. George Grivas and the ruling Greek junta developed for the second day in succession.

The rival groups of high school teachers engaged in a series of brawls and fist fights in the townships of Morphou, 25 miles west of Nicosia. Police dispersed the feuding demonstrators. There were no arrests and only minor injuries.

The clashes happened after several thousand students from the town's high schools, carrying slogans supporting Archbishop Makarios, confronted a smaller group from the agricultural college supporting Gen. Grivas.

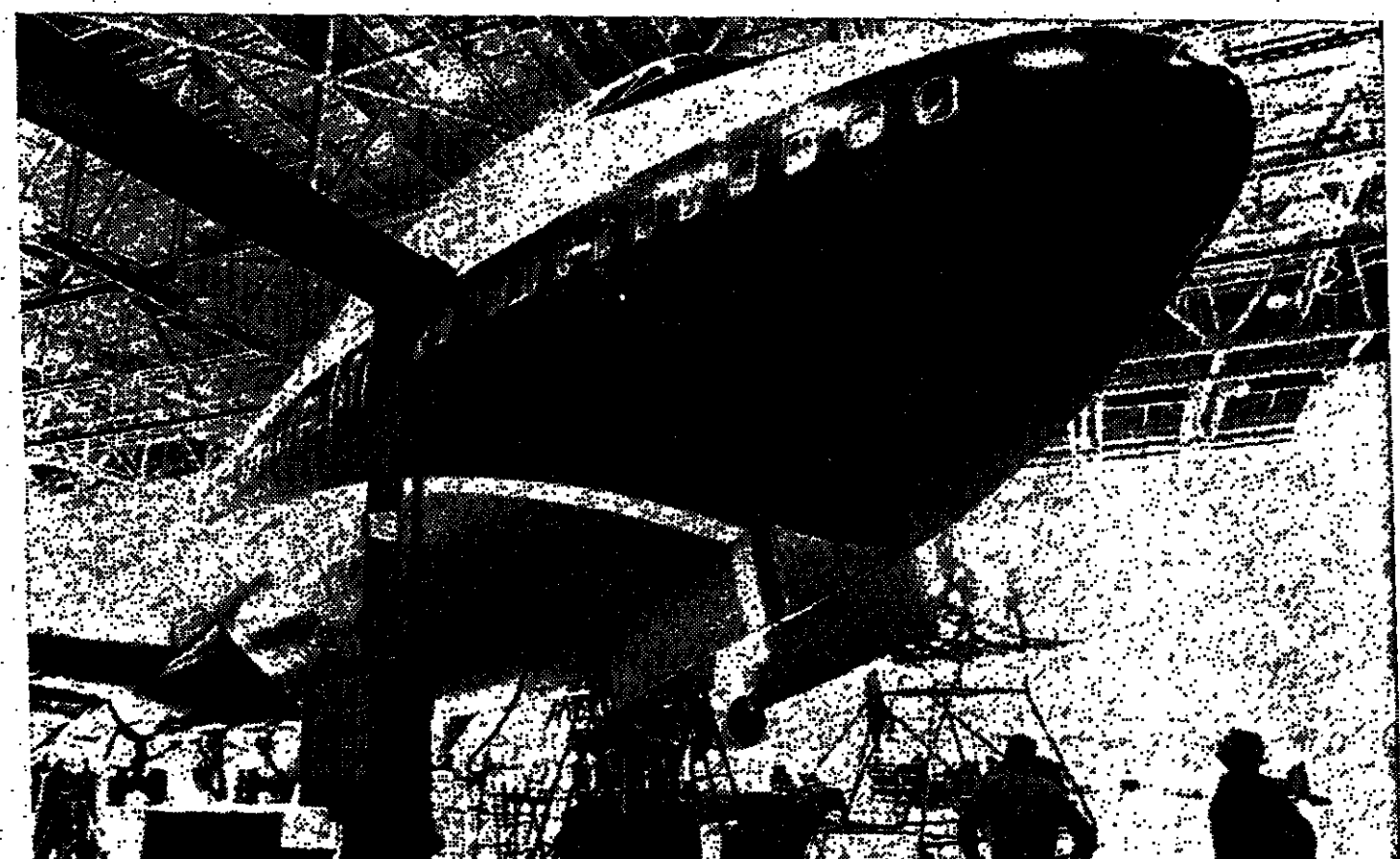
The general, 74, has been accused by President Makarios of organizing an armed conspiracy. Gen. Grivas, who led the Greek Cypriot struggle for independence in the mid-1950s, has the backing of the Greek junta in his anti-Makarios activities. It is claimed unofficially by top-level Cyprus government sources.

Israel to Detain Parisian Pending Extradition Plea

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—A Supreme Court judge today rejected an appeal by Paris businessman Claude Lipsky against an order detaining him until the hearing of a request by France for his extradition on fraud charges.

Justice A.M. Manny upheld the detention order given yesterday by a Tel Aviv district court and ordered Mr. Lipsky kept beginning tomorrow at Abu Kabir detention center in Tel Aviv until the end of the extradition hearings expected in April.

Mr. Lipsky has been on bail of \$10,000 since last November, when the French extradition request was accepted.



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## 'Common Ground'

On his first visit to the United States in 1959, Nikita S. Khrushchev told a distinguished New York audience that he had come to show Americans that he had neither horns nor a tail, but was simply another human being with whom one could talk and deal normally.

In a sense a similar goal has emerged in connection with President Nixon's trip to China. By now any foolish initial hope that the journey might bring a quick end to the fighting in Vietnam or other major overnight changes in the world scene has been defeated, not least by Mr. Nixon's own warnings against too great expectations. Now all the emphasis is on resumption of a dialogue and an acquaintanceship too long interrupted.

Mr. Nixon made the point by citing in his farewell speech Premier Chou En-lai's eloquent toast: "The American people are a great people. The Chinese people are a great people. The fact that they are separated by a vast ocean and great differences in philosophy should not prevent them from finding common ground." For two nations which have been separated so long by high barriers of hostility, suspicion and fear, it is no small thing that the search for common ground has finally begun.

That the great bulk of the American people are ready and eager for rapprochement and friendship with the Chinese people has been amply demonstrated in the past few months. Probably no single act of the Nixon administration has won such nearly unanimous acclaim as the President's decision to visit Peking. And among ordinary Americans the interest today in China and things Chinese

is at a level never before seen in this generation.

What is mildly disquieting is the minimal public preparation in China for the President's visit. The Chinese people know that Mr. Nixon is coming and that Dr. Kissinger and other Americans have visited Peking. But there has been nothing on the Chinese scene since the original announcement last summer to encourage the kind of wave of good feeling there toward the United States that has taken place toward the Chinese People's Republic here. A good deal will depend in the days immediately ahead on how much access to the Chinese people the government in Peking permits, and also on how well Mr. Nixon utilizes those opportunities.

Yet there was an interesting straw in the wind the other day that suggests there may be a changing atmosphere in China conducive to the spread of the new message of peace and friendship that Mr. Nixon is bringing from the American people. In Peking last Monday there went on sale again such formerly forbidden books as Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws," Rousseau's "Social Contract," and Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." A society in which men are again being permitted to read these seminal works of human genius has moved a perceptible distance away from the xenophobic excesses of the Cultural Revolution. It is a society in which there is at least a fighting chance that Mr. Nixon can show that the path of peace and cooperation is one which Chinese and Americans can traverse together for mutual benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Value-Added Tax for Americans?

The more that the value-added tax is explained, the more ill-advised the whole concept appears. The administration itself has not been able to pull a coherent proposal together. Mr. Richardson, the secretary of health, education and welfare, undertook to outline the tax to a large and interested audience last Thursday morning. That afternoon, the President observed to his press conference that "...we have made no decision with regard to a value-added tax. At the present time, we have not yet found a way, frankly, that we could recommend it to replace the property tax." If those cautious words mean that he is backing away from it, he deserves applause.

Over the past several months of discussion, economists and financial specialists have demolished, one by one, all the respectable reasons that the administration originally advanced in support of the value-added tax. Among the public defenses of it, the last survivor was the idea that it would help exports. Because the value-added tax could be rebated on exported goods, the argument went, it would encourage sales abroad.

Most Americans seem to be unaware of the massive shift in the federal tax burden that is taking place under the Nixon administration. We have previously commented on the speed with which the burden is being moved from the income tax to payroll taxes. A value-added tax would represent a further

movement away from the income tax, to another regressive tax with a fixed rate. Most of the debate has centered on the question of fairness, comparing it with the personal income tax. But the value-added tax also represents a substantial danger to businesses.

The corporate income tax is, of course, a tax on profits, and businesses pay it only when they are making money. The value-added tax is a tax on sales, and is a fixed assessment in bad years as well as good. Businesses would no doubt pass the tax along to their customers when possible. But in weak markets, precisely the circumstances in which businesses are most vulnerable, they are also most likely to have to swallow the tax regardless of profit or loss. It is a thought to give any careful businessman pause.

While the respectable reasons for the value-added tax have all evaporated, there are a few other reasons that its advocates in the administration may have considered. It is a sales tax but a hidden one, which does not annoy the consumer by appearing as a separate charge on his bill. It frightens the elderly less than the property tax, and the elderly may prove important to this year's election. It will delay a little longer the necessity to raise the income tax rates again. But these are presumably not the principles on which a great nation bases its revenue laws.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Edgar Snow

No cause was dearer to Edgar Snow than the promotion of friendship and goodwill between the United States and China, especially the China we now call the Chinese People's Republic. In many ways he played a key role for decades in helping maintain an often tenuous link between the Chinese Communist leaders and the United States. The confidence he won in Peking undoubtedly helped in the process that finally resulted in agreement on President Nixon's trip to China. It is especially tragic therefore that Edgar Snow died on the eve of the President's historic journey.

Edgar Snow was a first-class journalist

whose best work transcended the limits of journalism to become brilliant historical writing. In this century the work of only one other American journalist, John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World," possesses the lasting importance for history and historians of Snow's "Red Star Over China." Thirty-five years ago that book introduced to the world audience Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and the Communist movement they directed and eventually brought to rule over all of China. In that and later writings Snow sought always to promote Sino-American mutual understanding and trust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Peking and Nixon's Visit

One has to admit that the Chinese leaders could not have overlooked the fact that their reception of the man they denounced—and still denounce occasionally—as the leader of "the imperialist camp," and thus their worst enemy, would give rise to a few acrid commentaries on their "revolutionary purity" throughout the world. If they disregarded the risk, it is doubtless because the Soviet Union appears to them a much closer and more threatening enemy than the United States.

—From Combat (Paris).

### Freeze on Paris Peace Talks

In announcing that they refuse to resume the Paris Vietnam talks, the American and South Vietnamese delegations appear to confirm the American intention to freeze the conference for the duration of Mr. Nixon's conversations in Peking. It looks very much as if the President wanted to avoid the risk of having his game with the Chinese spoiled by some initiative from Hanoi and the Viet Cong at the Avenue Kleber.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 19, 1897  
PARIS.—M. Jean Hess, the colonial writer on the Figaro and a well-known explorer, gave a lecture yesterday at the Bodiniere Theatre on the evolution of the black race. What is to be the future of the black race, he said, was a question of the greatest interest in the United States. M. Hess preaches the absolute equality of races, all races, to live and work together in civilizing progress.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1922  
CHICAGO.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Organized Baseball, today resigned as Federal Court Judge in order to devote his entire time to the game. He was the target of bitter attack ever since he became Baseball Commissioner, his critics declaring that he had no right to retain his place in the Federal Court while he was devoting himself to a big private enterprise. The Judge is paid \$50,000 a year.



## Warriors and Philosophers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Just before President Nixon left here for China, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Congress that, regardless of how U.S.-Soviet-China relations may develop in the future, the United States must always retain enough nuclear power "to cope with both the Soviet Union and China simultaneously."

This was true, he explained, because "even if we were involved in a nuclear war with only one of these nations, we would still need sufficient strategic forces to deter, simultaneously, a nuclear attack from the other." Well, odd things happen in this city, and Moorer's timing was probably an accident wholly unrelated to the China visit, but it illustrates the difficulty of trying to move from the language of the cold war to the new "era of negotiation" Nixon is now seeking in both Peking and Moscow.

### Historic Journey

One of the perplexing problems before the President on this first of his historic diplomatic journeys is that he cannot merely conduct one mission at a time, for the business of this vast government has a life of its own. The war in Vietnam goes on and the enemy buildup and the bombing offensive from the north cannot be stopped overnight for the Peking talks. The business of the Congress also goes on and so does the election campaign, with all its charges and countercharges. Meanwhile, the Soviet military buildup continues despite the Moscow-Washington negotiation agreement, and what Moorer is saying is trying to do was to warn the Soviets that, unless they reach some kind of dependable accommodation on strategic arms, the United States would have to order another round in the arms race in order to maintain the power balance.

Even so, it is not easy to understand how an administration so conscious of public relations and so determined to create a favorable atmosphere for the Peking talks, could overlook or fail to imagine how the admiral's pronouncements would look in Peking on the eve of the talks.

Nixon's major theme has been much more conciliatory. While determined to maintain the balance of power despite Moscow's missile and naval buildup, Nixon himself told the Congress before he left: "Our alliances are no longer addressed primarily to the containment of the Soviet Union and China. They are, instead, addressed to the creation, with those powers, of a stable world peace."

The two contrasting statements by the admiral and the President, however, underscore how difficult it is for the President to keep so many plates in the air at the same time. The Russians understand blunt talk like Moorer's—in fact they seem to understand little else—but the Chinese leaders are likely to be more interested in the President's philosophy of peace than the admiral's fears of a two-front nuclear war.

### Fail to Understand

"Our failure to understand the Chinese," Francis Geoffrey Dechance wrote in "China Looks at the World," starts in fact with a failure to understand ourselves, to recognize what they reject in us and about us. Each grows more unyielding, while a contracting planet encloses and binds us closer together, each seeing a monster to the other, with no means of communication."

This, one gathers, is at least part of what Nixon had in mind when he personally took the initiative to approach China in the hope of starting philosophic dialogues, if nothing more, and he not only deserves credit for the effort, but sympathy for the complexity of his conversations in Peking.

For, whatever is said there by either side is likely to be interpreted in quite different ways by many diverse and powerful antagonists. Both Nixon and Chou En-lai obviously have their hawks and doves at home, who take contradictory views of the wisdom of these conversations. Similarly, in his efforts to move toward that "stable world peace" with both the Soviet

Union and China, Nixon has to find the narrow line between winning the trust of Peking without provoking even more mistrust among the suspicious men in Moscow.

Then too, at least the main themes of the Peking talks will, at the President's instruction, be reported to Japan and Taiwan and the other Asian allies, and to the allies in Europe as well, all of whom had vague fears that one day the giant powers might reach compromises at the expense of the smaller nations.

### World Watches

To attempt all this, with the whole world looking on via satellite television—which in itself is a factor in China's rising

prominence among the nations—will require all the skill and philosophy both sides can muster. Yet it is undoubtedly a worthwhile if spectacular experiment.

"No step in international relations," Nixon said before he left, "is taken without some painful adjustments and potential costs. Indeed, the tendency is to focus on the risks that might flow from a departure from familiar patterns and to lose sight of its possible benefits. It is precisely this tendency that inhibits major initiative and perpetuates established policies which sustain the status quo."

A Chinese proverb puts the point more simply: "Even the highest towers begin from the ground."

## The Wrecker in the House

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The House of Commons lends itself to drama. The overcrowded benches, the cockpit with the opponents only a pace or two apart—all that is why, when the chamber was bombed, Churchill insisted on rebuilding it exactly as it had been.

In every generation there seems to come a moment in that chamber that illuminates the political condition of Britain. So it was on the night of Feb. 17, 1972. No one who was there is likely to forget the red-faced fury from the Labor benches after the vote of 309 to 301 that barely saved the Conservative government's European policy and its life.

### Hope of Britain

It was an ugly scene, including a physical assault on the leader of the Liberal party, Jeremy Thorpe, because five Liberal votes had made the difference. But the significance of that moment lay less in the tempers displayed than in what was disclosed about the condition of the Labor party and its leader, Harold Wilson.

Seven years ago, when I first

watched that House, a new Labor government under Wilson was the hope of Britain. It embodied the yearning for renewal in this country, for an end to slow, steady decline, for the beginning of a national adventure—as Elizabethan spirit adapted to a scientific age.

How cynical it sounds now even to recall those dreams, for they have turned to dust. The Labor party has no dreams anymore, and no visible policy for the great issues facing Britain. Instead of a brave vision of the future it has a grim fixation on the past. Look down at the Labor front bench that night, and there they were: The sour man, the man afraid of change, most important, there was Wilson himself, denouncing the very principles that he had proclaimed himself when he was prime minister.

"The unity of Europe is going to be forged," Wilson said in 1967, "and geography and history, and sentiment alike demand that we play our part in forging it." But now, when that or 100 other quotations are read to him, he insists that they meant something else. And he does not just say that black is white. He says

it with passion, with a fine outrage that anyone could believe otherwise. What is Hebra to him?

Harold Wilson is living proof of what one man can do. He is a party, and to the public's faith in politics, by lack of principle. And it is not just the European issue.

As leader of the opposition he denounces racism when he perceives it in the government's policy. As prime minister he pushed through Parliament the most nakedly racist piece of legislation in recent British history—a bill excluding one group of British citizens from entering this country because of their color.

Now he denounces the proposed settlement with the white rebel regime in Rhodesia. When he held power, he refused to use force against the rebellion and desperately sought a settlement himself. In recent British history—a bill excluding one group of British citizens from entering this country because of their color.

On the last day of the debate on Europe, Wilson opposed the government's bill to bring Britain into the Common Market because of what he said it would do to the rights and great traditions of the House of Commons. That night he stood by while his colleagues brought the doctrine of leniency toward the rebels into a moral picnic. No politician can vote his principles every time, rigidly, without compromise. Politics is give-and-take.

But to believe in nothing—and then to weep for Hebra as if there were a principle—is not to play the game of democratic politics either. It is to corrupt belief.

To call Wilson an opportunist is not really to convey the import of what he has done to his party and his people. He must know that for Britain to go back on its pledge to the Common Market would wreck this country's international reputation and its economic hopes. He is prepared to let the wreck occur because someone else is doing what he wanted to do as prime minister.

The old warning was against those warring power without responsibility. We see now that ambition without principle is just as dangerous.

The sad thing is that the Labor party still ought to be the hope of Britain for a reawakening to new ideas and bold visions. But it can never be that under the leadership of the man who killed the dream.

ANNE C. COURT.

London.

SAM JAFFE.

## Fund Deadline Nears

## Fulbright Jamming Radio Free Europe

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The inexorable campaign by Sen. J.W. Fulbright to cut U.S. foreign policy in his own image has almost strangled the broadcasts beamed into Communist Eastern Europe by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Operating from his power base as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Fulbright is within days of cutting off, at least temporarily, vital U.S. government subsidies for the two programs. Unless Congress acts before next Tuesday, the money stops.

Congressional sentiment for the broadcasts is so overwhelming that it seems improbable Fulbright will ultimately succeed. But he has come perilously close to doing what two decades of Moscow's electronic jamming could not do: end non-governmental communications between the United States and some 300 million residents of the Soviet Union and 100 million in five other Communist countries.

### Since 1950

That function has been served since 1950 by the two Munich-based broadcasters: Radio Free Europe to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania and the smaller Radio Liberty into the Soviet Union. It has been a remarkable achievement. But the two programs, ostensibly financed with individual American contributions, have been secretly subsidized by the CIA. Even after this was disclosed in 1967, the Johnson administration and then the Nixon administration dawdled about changing this clumsy arrangement.

Finally, a year ago, Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., forced action by demanding an end to CIA subsidy. Belatedly, the administration proposed overt government financing. Since then, Fulbright has doggedly slowed down legislation.

For instance, last summer he urged delay until the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service could study whether "it is in the public interest to provide additional tax dollars for the two Radios."

Despite Fulbright's efforts, the Senate and House by the end of November had passed separate bills financing the programs (at between \$35 million and \$38 million a year). But a Jan. 26 Senate-House conference to resolve the two bills—its first and only session—met icy opposition from Fulbright. To the chairman, such spending is an anachronistic relic of the cold war, prejudicial to East-West détente.

By Jan. 26, the Library of Congress draft reports were available. Fulbright was not pleased. They warmly praised the two programs and recommended continued U.S. financing. Fulbright's staffers asked the Library of Congress researchers to rework their papers. Meanwhile, other members of the Senate-House conference were unaware of the favorable reports.

Those voluminous reports explain precisely why Western European experts are concerned by Fulbright's action. Radio Free Europe, says one report, "contributes substantially to preserve the reservoir of good will toward the United States" by the Eastern Europeans. "In some cases, regimes have grudgingly adopted some measures desired by their publics as supported by Radio Free Europe."

The other Library of Congress report suggests "Radio Liberty encourages détente, amelioration of international differences through negotiations, strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument of peace and creation of a world system based on the rule of law." In addition, Radio Liberty has played "an implicit though indirect role" in lightening the burden of the Soviet people.

Both reports agree the language eagerly underlined by Fulbright's staffers that the broadcasts are deeply resented by the Communist governments concerned. To Fulbright and his allies, East-West détente is a matter for government-to-government negotiation, not for a non-government information service direct to Eastern Europe's masses.

### Wants Controls

Accordingly, if the programs are continued, Fulbright wants them under tight State Department regulation (though this is criticized in the Library of Congress reports). But he would really prefer their death. A compromise proposed by House and Senate staffers, putting the two programs provisionally under State Department control, has been ignored by Fulbright.

Whether Fulbright can kill the broadcasts may depend on the two other Senate Democratic contenders: Frank Church of Idaho and Stuart Symington of Missouri. Church is adamant against Radio Free Europe but friendly toward Radio Liberty (because, mainly, of its concern for Soviet Jews). Symington tends to agree but adds he has an open mind.

Neither, however, was informed about the Senate Democratic contention. Library of Congress reports, Chairman Fulbright's jammer has seen to that.

In a statement in the Senate yesterday, Sen. Fulbright called Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty part of a discredited cold-war pattern of falsehood, deception, conspiracy and "the big lie."

He said the two stations were founded on a "fraud" to convince the world they were privately funded and not operating arm of the Central Intelligence Agency.

They have continued to broadcast to Communist nations to the present day as a cold-war engine which "should be given an opportunity to take their rightful places in the graveyard of cold-war relics," the Arkansas senator said.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Exhibitions in Paris and Rome

### Paris

**Inuit Sculpture, Grand Palais, Paris 8, to April 2.**  
Inuit is the Eskimo word for man and the word they use when speaking of themselves. ("Eskimo" is an Indian word). This exhibition is devoted to Inuit sculpture in ivory and stone from prehistoric times to the present. The modest charm and beauty of the early work is striking and the effect of contact with Western modes very curious. What is particularly strange is the similarity of the Inuit sculpture to the modernist sculpture of the 20th century. The Inuit sculpture is not a collection of works with much imagination and purity to its credit. My preference goes to the smaller works, which are often a delight.

**Delfino, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to March 17.**  
Leonardo Delfino's epoxy resin sculptures are monumental and have a black metallic patina. Their form is sometimes abstractly organic and sometimes explicitly surrealistic. He has effectively used the contemporary myth of outer space and the future while avoiding the risks of vulgarity they may hold and his fearless depictions wear space-traveler's helmets.

**Jan Voss, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazartine, Paris 6, to March 4.**  
Jan Voss's paintings show hieroglyphic figures on a neutral ground that spell out a cool and disconnected narrative in shapes not far removed from those of Russian constructivism. They are in fact quite unrelated to the Russian-Voss's imagination has taken in surrealism—but the crisp curves and angles are the same.

**Cabinet de l'Amour de l'Hôtel Flore, Paris 1, to May 8.**  
This 17th-century decorative ensemble was originally conceived for a room in the Hôtel Lambert on the Ile Saint-Louis. Louis XVI bought the paintings (but not the ornamental panels surrounding them) in 1776 and in

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### "Owl Man" from the Inuit exhibition, Grand Palais, Paris.



one course they wound up at the Louvre. Taken individually, the works are very minor indeed but they constitute an unusual whole and they are presented in an imaginative manner that recomposes the original space-taking into account the missing ornamental panels. Each picture is set at the right distance from the others and appears, suspended in space and lit from within, in the black-lined hall where they are exhibited.

And speaking of the Louvre, three new rooms devoted to early French painting have just been opened to the public and present an interesting solution to the problem of exhibiting paintings in monumental halls.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

### Rome

**Carmelo Romeo, Luciane Trina, 9 Via del Fiume, Rome, through February.**

With history as an object lesson in mind, these two young men take the Paris Commune and "Ten Days That Shook the World" as points of departure for their constructions. In many cases, these work as aesthetic objects.

A nastily grey slab by Trina is penetrated by metal letters, some melted through and fallen to the ground—spelling out "Materialism"—an inspired statement, sheer dada with a relevant twist. Trina's "Assault on the Sky," a kite of lilies stretched on a steel frame and trailing an anchor, is both lyrical and tragicomic.

Rome's wood scaffolds and machinery look like executions of inventions in De Vinci's sketchbooks. The illustrations, theories and historical hypotheses. Slogans and quotations are cunningly embroidered on thin cloth, like so many political samplers—for instance, some phrases or by Engels on "pages" of a wooden book.

The didacticism, especially in Romeo's case, tends to be over-accented. Trina is more directly poetic. Both artists are full of ideas and promise but somewhat hampered by an Italian predilection for finish and correction. In time, they will realize the difference between visual and literary expression.

**Pietro Consagra, Work from 1965 to 1971, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to Feb. 26.**

Consagra is one of the best known modern sculptors in Italy. His huge, flat shields with ragged edges, slit and incised with runes and meandering lines, perforated in the "back" places, have always been close to painting. The most recent, bronze, although still flat, are shaped in new, curvy outlines. Being more specially intricate, they look like giant flowers or emblems of obscure cults. All the sculptures are hand-made, but a certain still-static quality inhibits them.

**Roberto Valano, Gabbiano, 51 Via della Frenza, Rome, to Feb. 28.**  
Bright oils of Mediterranean shades and gardens are painted with a sure, fast hand. Valano's new fauvism may be too tidy at times; but when a shimmering blue over empty morning-glory blue sea and buttery beach under—this is the essence of outdoor color. Splendor is celebrated in the simplest, most beguiling terms.

**Igo Marano, Schneider, 10 Rampe Mignani, Rome, to Feb. 26.**  
Marano makes simple, graceful abstract sculptures by cutting into sheets of rusted iron. His work is fresh and open. Swaths of metal bend and counterbalance each other, responding to touch or breeze, creating vibrating space. While most contemporary sculpture looks ornate and mechanical, Marano's pieces have an easy homemade look. The straight,

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repeated forms are the best; the scroll-like works are also fluid, but less personal.

**Brennan, Clai, Origa, Margherita, 108 Via Ghilia, Rome, to Feb. 26.**

Brennan's sculpture is forceful and straightforward. Found pieces of iron—sometimes in astonishing juxtapositions with other materials: visceral roughness polished against smooth blank surfaces, rounds against straight, etc.—are ingeniously balanced to make sober, solid images. Some are figurative, some abstract. "Mr. Big," an intense observation of a man's features, makes a pithy and humorous comment. Some are more convincing than the big, bearing, would-be-rough action of the rest.

Next to Brennan's robust attack, Clai's luminous but sketchy

oil and Origa's small, all too whimsical prints, make only a marginal impression.

**Asger Jorn, Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, through February.**

Early and later oils by this Danish member of the COBRA group offer yet another opportunity to evaluate the European version of abstract expressionism. First as fanciful as Klee, later as mawkish as Ensor, Jorn becomes ever more "liberated" in his gestures but never has the impact or the vigor of, say, De Kooning. "Nachtfest" (1958) and "Promenade Lyrique" (1960), both studies of small, tender figures, are much more convincing than the big, bearing, would-be-rough action of the rest.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Art Market: Looking to the Future of French Silver

By Souren Melikian

**PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT).—**Good French silver has made in the 19th and 20th century, of which there is a nearly endless supply, remains relatively inexpensive at Paris auctions. In contrast, prices are rising in London. Now is probably the time to buy.

Take, for example, the specialist sale held Wednesday at Hôtel Drouot by Jean-Louis Picard. Most of the lots could be considered underpriced although, admittedly, the objects, while pleasing and even beautiful, were not of the sort that excite collectors and museum curators.

The first two lots were coffee pots with three legs and long handles of the Louis XV type by Jean-Baptiste Chalon, a well-known silversmith from La Rochelle. The first, weighing 250 grams, was dated to 1753. It fetched 2,900 francs, a "normal" price. The mark on the second was not so legible as the one on the first and the piece could not be accurately dated. Furthermore, the lid did not quite fit. Although the second was heavier (385 grams), it made only 2,320 francs—or 6 francs a gram as opposed to 11.6 francs for the first.

The best buy was, in my view, a pair of 18th-century dishes, weighing 1,735 kilograms, done by Nicolas Clément Vallières in 1747-48. They were sold for 6,794 francs—reasonable for high-quality works bearing a great master's mark. Apparently, professionals shared the feeling, for the dishes were acquired by Maurice Curjel, the well-known Paris dealer.

Inevitably, some objects made "high" prices. There was a dish almost identical to that by Vallières, done at a later date (probably around 1780), accurate dating was impossible by Nicolas Levasseur of Rheims. It was expensive at 2,842 francs. It weighed only 985 grams and had no mark (pairs routinely sell better than single objects). There is no explaining why this dish fetched such a high price (only 540 francs under the price for each of the Vallières dishes). But auctions are not governed by entirely rational rules. If a buyer is suddenly taken with a given piece, this is enough to drive the price above the level regarded as "normal" in the trade.

But back to the low prices. I thought the price fetched by a matching teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, part of a set, was modest indeed. They were rectangular, decorated with heavy gadroons, carved leaves and scrollwork, all in all typical of the Charles X-Louis-Philippe period. The three, taken together, weighed 2,170 grams—not 2,080 as stated in the catalogue. They sold for 4,400 francs. Prices for English silver of the same

period have been skyrocketing for the past two years. No doubt French silver of this period, which I consider to be of far higher quality, will go up too. But Wednesday's sale showed that it has not yet reached the speculative stage.

Some objects, of course, whatever their period, are overpriced because the demand is huge. Take wine-tasters, for example. One of these, done by J. Demand between 1809 and 1819, made 532 francs. This is a crazy price for an object weighing 55 grams made by someone who was not a master craftsman.

Demand usually forces prices up for candlesticks, too, regardless of period and, so it seems, regardless of quality. But on Wednesday there was an exception to the rule: A very fine candlestick from the Restoration period (probably Charles X or early Louis-Philippe) made a mere 754 francs, although the weight was 230 grams.

As is usual at Drouot, there was a mystery lot. A pair of candlesticks with flat bases and fluted shafts (Lot 44) was labeled "ancien travail étranger (period candlesticks of foreign make). This is often seen in French catalogues, presumably when the expert is at a loss to identify the origin and period of non-French silver. The pair was additionally qualified as *verre dans le motif*, an odd Gallic way of saying "we are calling them a pair but really shouldn't."

The two, weighing 285 grams, were laid on the block at 300 francs. The expert himself bid them up to 1,200 francs, then stopped. The final price was 2,550 francs. Rumor had it that they had been bought on behalf of "Robichon"—no first name given. The general feeling among connoisseurs was that these were

**U.S. Quartet in Europe**  
The Lasalle Quartet of Cincinnati, whose complete issue of the works for string quartet of Schoenberg, Berg and Webern was a major recording event last year, is making a European tour that will include its first appearance in Paris, Feb. 27 at 8 p.m. at the Faculté de Droit, 52 Rue d'Assas. The program is of works by Beethoven, Webern, Haydn and Schoenberg.

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## Brecht's Bite and Richardson's Production

By John Walker

**LONDON, Feb. 18 (IHT).—**There is a hesitant, uncertain quality about Tony Richardson's production of Brecht's "The Threepenny Opera" at the Prince of Wales, as if he were unsure of what audience he was aiming at.

The opening augurs well, with Patrick Robertson's impressive set—a moldering, gray carousel that looks as if it has never seen a fun-fair—cracking a unity of mood that is soon dispelled by the acting.

Although the cast is strong, the performer play in an assortment of styles that proves to be as confusing as the disregard for a period setting, so that references to Queen Victoria's coronation coexist with paintings by Picasso.

Lon Satton is an effective narrator, getting full value from his staging of "Mack the Knife," but his Black Pantherish presence is straight out of today's Harlem, while Ronald Radd and Herminie Stodley are determinedly Dickensian in their approach to the booming hypocritical Mr. Peachum and his raddled, gin-tipping wife.

Joe Melia is highly mannered as a stone-faced Macheath who would be at home in Capone's Chicago, while Vanessa Redgrave sends up the genteel pretensions of Polly. Barbara Windsor as Lucy Brown opts for low comedy, which was, however, funny enough to set Miss Redgrave giggling helplessly.

But Brecht's book, with its refusal to distinguish between gangsters and capitalists, retains its bite. Kurt Wille's harsh score still sounds as good as ever, and there are enough moments that work—Miss Redgrave's version of the "Barbara Song," the company's fierce singing of "What Keeps a Man Alive"—to make it well worth a visit.

There is more Brecht available,



Vanessa Redgrave, left, as Folly Peachum; Joe Melia, Macheath; Barbara Windsor, Lucy Brown, in Brecht opera.

in the unlikely company of Rudyard Kipling, in "Never the Twain," compiled by John Willett at the Mermaid Theatre. In an atmosphere of an army concert, the small company—five men and the delightful Eliza Ward—alternate song and verse by the two writers, producing some piquant juxtaposition and surprising similarities.

A stirring recitation of "Gunga Din" for instance, is followed by Brecht's penetrating analysis of Hollywood's treatment of Indian civilization in the film version. Other material ranges from "Mandalay" to "Surabaya Johnny" to provide an entertaining evening.

At the Cambridge Theatre,

David Ambrose's "Siege" is a tedious duologue between men marooned in a London club: Aleister Sum, an unrepentant, aristocratically cynical former prime minister, and Michael Bryant, a virulently right-wing premier who succeeded him as leader of a repressive government who is horrified to discover that his law-and-order campaign has brought about a revolution by forcing drop-outs back into the system which they then undermined from within.

Mr. Ambrose, who is a young writer of 28, has written an extremely old-fashioned, slow-moving play. Although he pretends to discuss contemporary issues—drugs, the generation gap,

and so forth—he does so in such an artificial and deadening manner as to make his debate about as relevant as a discussion of the Corn Laws.

Member Gascoigne is too clever by half in his comedy, "The Feydeau Farce Festival of Nine-teen Nine," at the Greenwich Theatre. His cast of six can play two parts, so that they can appear as two stereotyped characters instead of one. It is a technical exercise that adds nothing to the enjoyment of the play, unless you find something intrinsically amusing about a man chasing himself in and out of bedroom doors.

The setting is a real-life one, a huge opera house a thousand miles up the Amazon at Manaus, where once Pavlova danced and Caruso sang. To it come a tatty company of English actors, Mr. Feydeau himself (played by Bill Wallis as a fat lecher with hall-torn) and some assorted swindlers.

The actors may double up, but the audience showed little inclination to do so. Mr. Gascoigne uses desperate measures, such as dressing everyone as Moslem women, in an attempt to get laughs, and the cast resorts to much shouting and dashing about to persuade us that something funny is happening. Alas, it is not.

Johann Fillingim has concentrated on comedy, ably aided by Denise Colquhoun as the old woman and Gavin Reed as the old man. In the Young Vic's revival of Eugene Ionesco's "The Chairs," the play has lost some of its mysterious poetry in the process, but it retains its freshness. The evening also includes three short pieces by Ionesco so obliquely absurd that when Julia McCarthy suffered a sudden nose-bleed halfway through "Salutations," it seemed entirely natural and proper.

A season of plays by Peter Handke opens at The Almost Free Theatre on Monday. The Other Company, directed by Nafali Yafa, will present three short exploratory pieces: "Self-Accusation," "Calling for Help" and "Prophecy."

Peter Coo's production of "The Black Macbeth," a version of William Shakespeare's tragedy with Oscar James as Macbeth and Mona Hammond as the wife of Macbeth, opens at the Roundhouse on Wednesday.

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## EEC Taking 1st Step On Monetary Union

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the European currencies to-  
gether against the dollar.  
Under new rules agreed to last  
Dec. 18, currencies can move 2.25  
percent above and 2.25 percent be-  
low newly defined "central rates"  
against the dollar. This refers to the  
fluctuations that all cur-  
rency experience in day-to-day  
buying and selling in foreign ex-  
change. Central bank interven-  
tions prevent the limits from being  
breached.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou  
agreed last week to propose to the  
other governments that, in the  
new monetary arrangement, the  
community's currencies swing  
through only half the area cur-  
rently theoretically permissible.  
In other words, the Belgian-  
Luxembourg franc, the Dutch  
guilder, the West German mark,  
the French franc and the Italian  
lira would have a range of only  
1.25 percent below and 1.25 per-  
cent above the dollar.

At present, the distance between  
the Belgian franc, the strongest  
currency, now pressed against the

upper limits, and the Italian lira,  
the weakest currency in the EEC,  
is 9 percent.

Source said the formal agree-  
ment that is expected to emerge  
from secret conversations that  
have taken place at various levels  
within the community so far in-  
volves the following:

• A declaration to the foreign  
exchange market that by a set  
date, perhaps the middle of April,  
the maximum full range of fluctu-  
ation will be 2.25 percent.

• An expectation that with this  
knowledge the foreign ex-  
change dealers will begin work-  
ing immediately through ar-  
bitrage, short sales and other  
market instruments to narrow  
the margins themselves.

It represents a pragmatic,  
laissez-faire solution to the tick-  
lish problem of establishing a  
community decision-making me-  
chanism that would guide the  
EEC's currencies as a bloc.

But as experts pointed out, it  
simply postpones a decision about  
the decision-making center that  
will inevitably have to be taken  
if monetary union progresses.

Implicit in the establishment  
of a common currency is cen-  
tralized political control.

While the Six, supported by  
the British government, badly  
want to create a European  
monetary identity, they are not  
yet advanced enough in political  
cooperation to move very far in  
what all the governments describe  
simply as "the experiment."

## Unions Set Mutual Aid In U.K., Italy

MILAN, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—  
Chemical workers' unions in  
Italy and Britain are increasing  
their collaboration and apparent-  
ly have come closer than any  
other group to establishing an  
international policy of support  
during labor conflicts.

In the long term such a formal  
pact would replace ad hoc  
requests by unions during strikes  
or support from unions in other  
countries.

Officials of Confederazione  
Generale Italiana del Lavoro  
(CGIL), a Communist-dominated  
union that is one of Italy's "big  
three," say that chemical work-  
ers in Britain and Italy have  
drawn up formal commitments  
of mutual support.

The rubber sector, especially  
the Dunlop-Pirelli group, but also  
including the French Michelin  
group, is likely to be the first  
affected by the new policy.

In contrast, West German coal  
miners refused a request by British  
mining unions to try to block  
German export of coal to Britain  
during the current coal strike.  
The Germans also declined a re-  
quest to supply funds for British  
miners' benefits.

The CGIL, at present, in describ-  
ing recent talks with British  
miners, said their initial inter-  
ests centered on the Milan plants  
and the Dunlop and Michelin  
factories in Britain. The Pirelli-  
Dunlop group employs more than  
10,000 in Britain, at seven fac-  
tories.

Industrial observers have be-  
lieved that such international co-  
operation is a natural outgrowth  
of multinationalism among com-  
panies, especially within the Com-  
mon Market.

## Noranda Profit Rises 3.4% in '71

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters).  
—Noranda Mines Ltd. profit rose  
3.4 percent in the year ended  
Dec. 31, the company reported to-  
day.

Profit in Canadian dollars was  
\$61.5 million, or \$2.50 a share,  
compared with \$59.5 million, or  
\$2.43 a share, in 1970. Sales fig-  
ures were not reported.

Another Toronto-based com-  
pany, Moore Corp. Ltd., announ-  
ced its profit for the year in-  
creased 6.1 percent.

Net profit rose to \$39.8 million  
(U.S.) from \$37.5 million in 1970,  
representing per-share earnings of  
\$1.40 versus \$1.32.

Sales rose 3.9 percent to \$442.3  
million from the previous \$431.9  
million.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or  
closing interbank rates for the dollar  
on the major international exchanges:

	Feb. 18, '72	Previous
ster. (per \$100)	2.6088-70	2.6065
Belgian franc	48.75-80	48.50-70
Dutch guilder	3.76-70	3.75
French fr.	6.57-70	6.5688-970
Free Fr. fr.	5.97	5.95
Italian lira	3.7125-25	3.7115-20
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Japanese yen	365.85-85.35	364.75-84.75
Portuguese escudo	65.25-30	65.20-30
Schilling	23.04-05	23.04-05
Sw. krona	4.7700-00	4.7710-50
Swiss franc	2.0640-50	2.0630-40
Yen	309.54	309.45

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Toyo Kogyo, Ford to Resume Talks

Toyo Kogyo says it has agreed to resume talks with Ford concerning an affiliation of the two firms. Company officials say the decision was reached at a meeting between Kohji Matsuda, Toyo Kogyo's president, and Will Scott, a Ford vice-president. They say a new round of discussions will be held "somewhere in the United States soon." Mr. Matsuda is scheduled to visit Arizona in March to watch the Hiroshima Carp, a professional baseball team owned by the Japanese automaker, in training. The two companies first started negotiating in 1969. They have discussed both an agreement for technical cooperation and a plan under which Ford would acquire a minority interest in Toyo Kogyo. The Japanese company is primarily known for its rotary-engine-powered automobiles, which are marketed abroad under the Mazda brand name.

### BCAL Gets Transatlantic Route

British Caledonian Airways (BCAL) has obtained permission from the British Air Transport Licensing Board to begin scheduled transatlantic flights to New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. The recently created independent airline had been facing stiff opposition to its transatlantic flight request from British state-owned international carrier, British Overseas Airways Corp. Caledonian plans to inaugurate its services April 1, 1973. The licenses last for 15 years and the airline can operate from Gatwick, London's second airport, and minor airports including Birmingham, Manchester and Prestwick. BOAC chairman Keith Granville criticized the decision.

### U.S. Treasury Study Warns

## Fewer Jobless Means More Inflation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—Reducing the unemployment rate to 4 percent of the labor force would risk an inflation rate of 4 percent or higher, a confidential Treasury staff study warns. The document, which was not intended for publication, supports the reluctance of administration officials to reaffirm their previously stated goal of a 4 percent jobless rate as representing "full employment."

The study cautions that even the administration's interim goal of getting the jobless rate down from the 1971 average of 5.9 percent to near 5 percent by the end of 1972 would bring the labor market to the brink of new inflationary wage strains.

With stimulative fiscal and monetary policies, the jobless rate "may be lowered to 5 percent" by late 1972 if the number of job seekers does not increase unduly, the study says. But it adds that such a reduction "might represent the maximum benefit from cyclical expansion without unleashing unwarranted inflationary repercussions."

## Ads Call for Dynamism, Initiative, But to Get Ahead, Try Servility

FRANKFURT, Feb. 18 (AP)—Business corporations pay lip service to dynamism and initiative in advertising for executive positions, but tend to reward conformity and servility in making promotions, a sociological study indicates.

Dieter Blaschke, who has compiled the results of a survey of 200 middle-rung executives by the sociological research center of Erlangen University, concludes that inborn or acquired traits of leadership help little in climbing the executive ladder.

Blaschke says his report, "A person's positive attitude toward his superior can, of course, be justified or be based solely on his ambition to get ahead... it's my own opinion that servility plays quite a large role."

Mr. Blaschke told an interviewer that companies often stress the qualities of dynamism and initiative in ads for executives, but tend to hire someone for a management job because he happens to hold the same position in another firm or because he makes a good first impression.

But the agency did not say what kind of action had been threatened by the king.

The agency quoted a message from the Saudi monarch to the companies saying: "There must be active participation."

"We expect the companies to cooperate with us towards reaching a satisfactory settlement. They must not compel us to take measures to implement participation."

The agency said the king's message was conveyed last Wednesday, when the company's delegation and the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources met to resume discussions on the issue.

The message was delivered by Sheikh Ahmed, who was entrusted by King Faisal, with the Qatari and Iraqi to negotiate on their behalf with the oil companies.

According to the agency, the meeting was convened on the orders of King Faisal and was attended by the representatives of Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Mobil Oil.

The agency said the series of

talks between the two sides which began on Feb. 1 ended today. It was not known, the agency added, how far the talks had progressed or what the next move would be.

Industrial officials insist the strife still has not spread to the factory floor. They note that major U.S. industrial firms such as Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. are proceeding with expansion plans in Northern Ireland, testifying to their confidence that peace eventually will return to Ulster.

But there is a negative note: Unemployment is rising, and one man in nine is out of a job. However, industrial projects contracted for in 1971 and public investment in roads, hospitals and housing are expected to create 14,000 jobs.

Lack of Confidence  
Government officials say their main obstacle to persuading overseas companies to invest in Northern Ireland is a lack of confidence.

He said, "The plain fact is that 19 airlines are at this moment flying thousands of empty seats between Europe and the United States." The decision "can only worsen that situation and work against BOAC's strenuous efforts to fill these seats with cheaper fares," he added.

### U.S. Filter, Slick Propose Merger

U.S. Filter Corp. and Slick Corp. have announced a preliminary merger agreement that would make U.S. Filter the surviving company with Slick common shareholders owning about 78 percent of the then-outstanding 5.5 million shares. The plan calls for each Slick common share to be exchanged for one share of U.S. Filter common, and each share of Slick's presently outstanding convertible preferred stock to be exchanged for one share of a new U.S. Filter convertible preferred. The merger is subject to approval of a definitive agreement of directors and shareholders and certain creditors of both companies. U.S. Filter's products include filtration equipment for the food and beverage industry. Slick makes air-pollution-control equipment and specialty chemicals.

### Pirelli Warns Workers on Violence

Industrie Pirelli warns that recent outbreaks of disorder and violence at its Biococca plant in Milan could paralyze production if they continue. In a statement which is being displayed at the entry to the factory, the company says the steady worsening of the situation, including absenteeism and damage to offices, is having an increasingly serious effect on production and labor relations. It adds it is taking disciplinary and legal action against some of those involved.

## U.S. Revises GNP for '71 4th Quarter

### Downward Change Due To Increase in Inflation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Real gross national product for the fourth 1971 quarter was revised downward to a 5.8 percent annual rate from a preliminary 6.1 percent rate, the Commerce Department reported today. It said the revision was due to an upward revision in the inflation rate.

The inflation factor, or "GNP deflator," was revised up to a 1.7 percent annual rate from a 1.5 percent rate.

The nominal GNP, including inflation and real output, was revised down by one decimal point to a 7.5 percent annual growth rate in the quarter from a 7.7 percent expansion.

The value of gross national product for the fourth quarter was revised downward by an insignificant \$100 million to \$1-072.9 billion from \$1,073 billion.

Average Unchanged  
The marginal downward revision in nominal GNP for the fourth quarter was too slight to have any effect on the average for the year, which remains unchanged at \$1,046.8 billion.

The final real growth figure of 5.8 percent for the fourth quarter compares with annual expansion rates of 2.7 percent in the third quarter, 3.4 percent in the second quarter and 8 percent in the opening post-recession quarter of the year.

The revised 1.7 percent inflation rate, which benefited from the administration's stabilization program, compares with annual rate deflators of 2.3 percent in the third quarter, 4.3 percent in the second quarter and 5.4 percent in the first quarter.

## Fed Says Orders For U.S. Bills Were a Mistake

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System, which bewildered the money market by putting in large buy orders for U.S. government securities early this week then selling sizable amounts early Thursday, admitted the transactions were all a mistake.

The confusion reached a high point Thursday when the Fed sold a large amount of Treasury bills, causing some money specialists to wonder whether the system had abruptly changed its easy-money policy. Only the day before, the system had been pumping money into the market with huge purchases of government issues.

But the Fed quickly cleared matters up at its weekly press conference. It offered this explanation: Its computer system dispensed wrong information earlier in the week.

That false information led Fed officials to believe there were less reserves in the banking system than actually was the case. As a result, the Reserve issued its buy orders, a transaction designed to inject funds into the banking system.

When the computer error was discovered, the Fed decided to undo its overly-generous injection by selling bills, taking the money back out.

Economists Warn  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (NYT).—A majority of economic consultants to the Business Council expressed "strong concern" yesterday that the government's fiscal and monetary stimulus for the economy were too strong and could mean "more rapid inflation later this year and in 1973."

A summary of the assessment by the economic consultants of the current outlook for the economy was made public during a closed-door session of the council, a group of about 100 corporation chief executives that meets periodically with the government officials.

"A majority of the economists, who represented major industries, voiced strong concern about the continued stimulation of the economy resulting from monetary and fiscal policy and the effect this may have in the form of more rapid inflation later this year and in 1973," the report said.

CEA Appointment  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Marina von Neumann Whitman to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers today.

## Long Weekend Brings Wall St. Price Decline

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT).—The pace of trading slowed and New York Stock Exchange prices skidded lower today as Wall Street moved into a holiday weekend.

The markets will be closed Monday in observance of Washington's Birthday holiday. Leverage trading just prior to long weekends has become an increasingly typical occurrence.

Volume ebbed to 16.9 million shares, down sharply from yesterday's booming 22.5 million. The Dow Jones industrial average headed lower from the opening bell and closed at 917.52, down 4.51 for the session.

Price changes throughout the

lat generally were moderate. Some analysts suggested that President Nixon's voyage to China had stolen the attention of investors, who were hoping that some favorable developments would come out of it.

Three paper stocks—Weyerhaeuser, International and Crown Zellerbach—suddenly appeared on the active list, all in response to block trades.

Weyerhaeuser closed up 5 3/8 at 44 3/4 as the session's second most-active stock. International closed at 33 5/8, down 5/8, while Crown Zellerbach closed at 27 1/2, down 3/4.

"Because of cyclical strength in the economy as a whole, the paper industry will be coming into a period in which its business will experience considerably improved demand," Argus Research commented in a report issued earlier in the week.

Motors were narrowly mixed, and steel prices slightly lower. Ralls were steady.

On the bond market corporates and governments closed quiet, unchanged on the day in spite of trading, erasing modest losses earlier in the day.

For the week as a whole, both the corporate and government sectors showed comfortable net gains.

## Company Reports

Addressograph-Multigraph  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 101.9  
Profits (millions) 3.1  
Per Share ..... 0.38 0.18

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 198.4  
Profits (millions) 4.5  
Per Share (Diluted) 0.58 0.25

Chrysler Packard  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 150.4  
Profits (millions) 3.87  
Per Share (Diluted) 0.30 0.11

Revenue (millions) 499.3  
Profits (millions) 11.65  
Per Share (Diluted) 1.15 1.00

Crown Cork & Seal  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 103.2  
Profits (millions) 6.53  
Per Share ..... 0.35 0.30

Year  
Revenue (millions) 448.4  
Profits (millions) 28.47  
Per Share ..... 1.41 1.26

General  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 204.79  
Profits (millions) 18.23  
Per Share ..... 0.82 0.61

Revenue (millions) 729.69  
Profits (millions) 62.4  
Per Share (Diluted) 2.13 2.26

Grumman  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 158.5  
Profits (millions) 31.11  
Per Share ..... 4.46 0.69

Revenue (millions) 800.7  
Profits (millions) 17.99  
Per Share ..... 2.73 2.90

Singer  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 506.56  
Profits (millions) 26.78  
Per Share (Diluted) 1.32 1.15

Revenue (millions) 2,098.5  
Profits (millions) 70.81  
Per Share (Diluted) 3.78 4.05

Sealed Air  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 223.5  
Profits (millions) 18.51  
Per Share (Diluted) 0.85 0.76

Revenue (millions) 830.2  
Profits (millions) 68.45  
Per Share (Diluted) 2.88 2.50

TRW  
Fourth Quarter 1971  
Revenue (millions) 427.0  
Profits (millions) 15.58  
Per Share ..... 0.43 0.51

Revenue (millions) 1,547.0  
Profits (millions) 67.3  
Per Share ..... 1.92 2.40

Washington Post  
Year  
Revenue (millions) 192.7  
Profits (millions) 6.78  
Per Share ..... 1.52 1.43

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

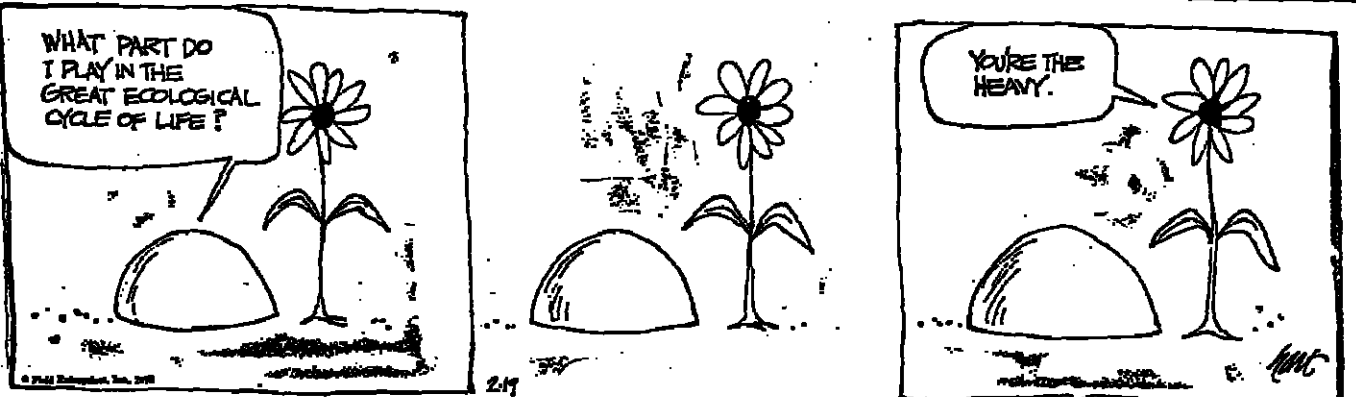
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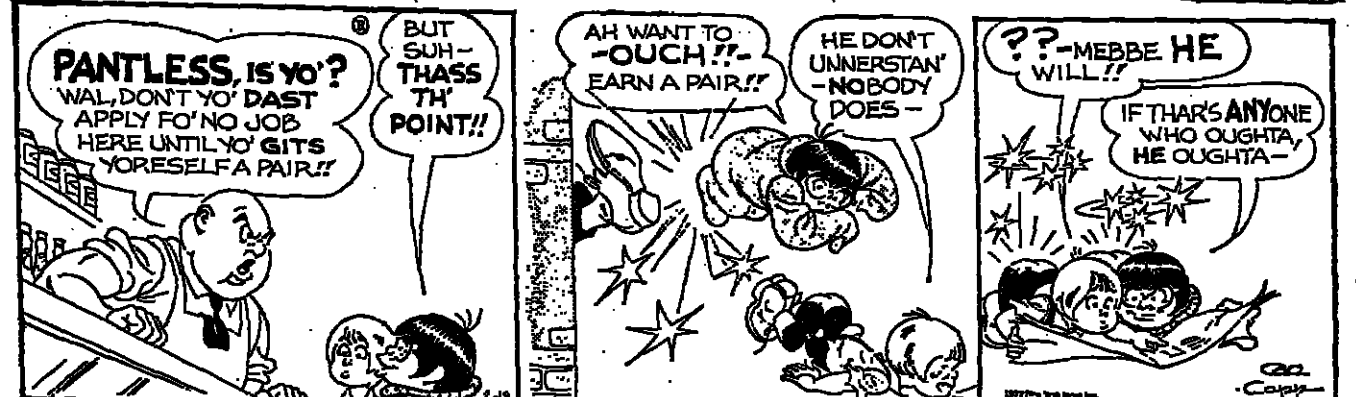
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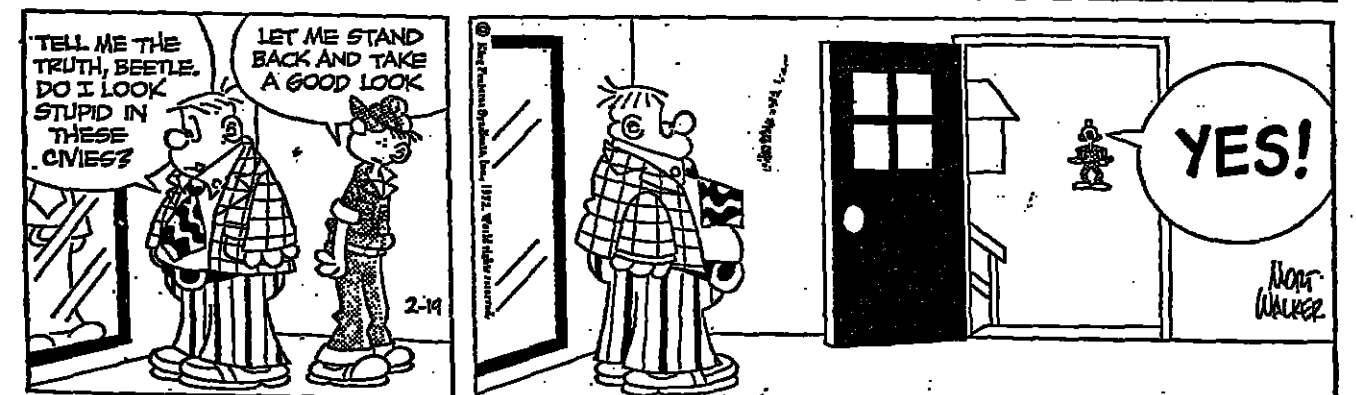
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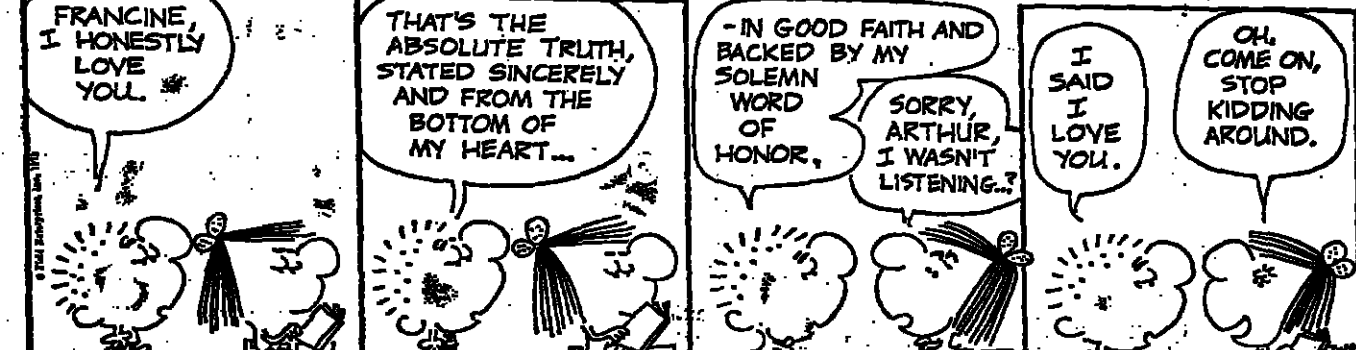
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



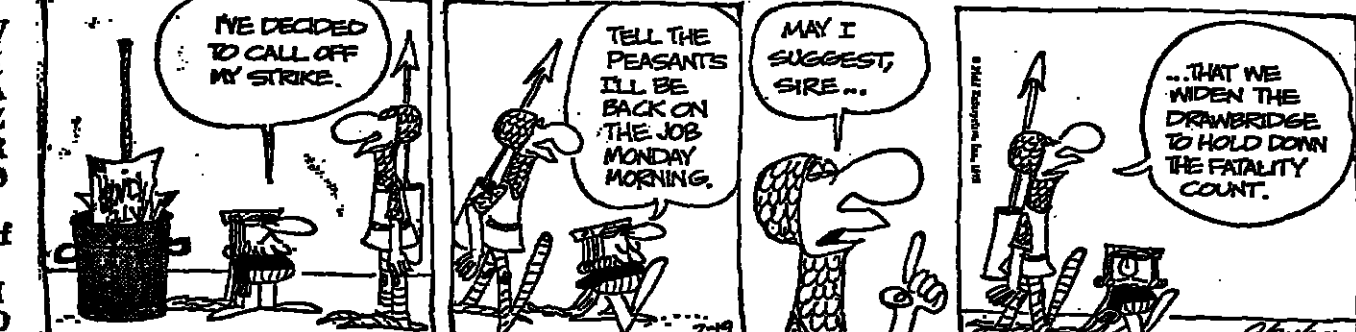
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIAZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



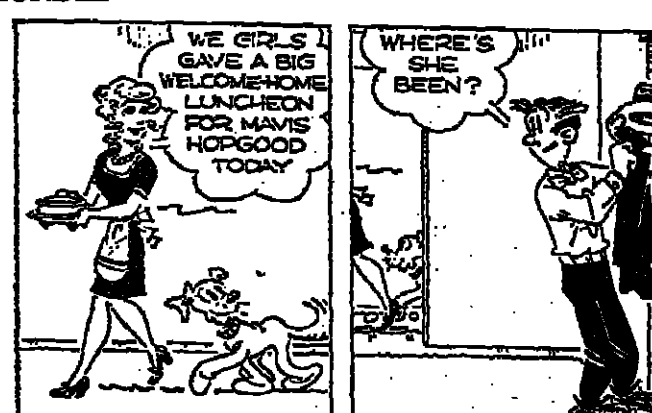
FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU MEAN THAT CAKE IS JUST GONNA STAND AROUND ALL DRESSED UP LIKE THAT 'TIL TONIGHT?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALUH

NYLOP

HILERS

TUNFAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DERRY BLAID SLEIGH FACADE (Answer: What the tattoo artist turned gunman) (Answers Monday)

ACROSS

DOWN

10 Across

11 Down

12 Across

13 Down

14 Across

15 Down

16 Across

17 Down

18 Across

19 Down

20 Across

21 Down

22 Across

23 Down

24 Across

25 Down

26 Across

## BOOKS

LUGGING VEGETABLES TO NANTUCKET

By Peter Klappert. Yale University Press. 67 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

At a recent reception given by the New School for Yevgeny Yevushenko, I learned that the Soviet poet's books are published in printings running to hundreds of thousands. Then a distinguished American poet said that, when he was visiting Russia, he was amazed to confess the size of his books' printings. The novelist John Cheever got up and told a story about driving through a Russian city with Mr. Yevushenko at the wheel. After dramatically breaking just about every traffic law, they were finally stopped by two policemen who asked the poet for his license. On seeing his name and recognizing him, they handed it back, crying "Go! Go and write us more beautiful poems!"

Now, Mr. Yevushenko is a good poet, but not that good. There are other factors influencing the size of these printings. For one thing, there aren't all that many readable new books published in Russia. And then people are not distracted from them to the degree that we are by television, movies, the theater or the other temptations of relative affluence. Nor does their technology abstract them from the texture of life as much as ours does. In fact, the average Soviet citizen lives very close to things. He couldn't afford to get away from them if he wanted to. And this texture makes up a large part of Mr. Yevushenko's poetry.

I got the feeling, that night at the New School, that the distinctive texture of American life was not getting a fair shake: There were lots of people present who were aware of it only in terms of air pollution, ecological suicide, the war in Vietnam and so on. Others—a minority—are beginning to realize that this is an incomplete and damaging view and they're trying to do something about it. There is a space of movies right now, for example, about earlier, more "American" eras in our history. And people are squinting all over the landscape, trying to see nature again. They are taking sensitive courses or treatments in an attempt to learn how to feel the feel of things: One popular book advises lovers to wash one another's feet in rock salt.

What I propose instead is that we wash one another's feet in poetry. And we can start with Peter Klappert's "Lugging Vegetables to Nantucket." His book has just been published as the winning volume from some 500 manuscripts submitted in the 1970 Yale Younger Poets competition. Unless you buy it, he will probably be read only by the 499 losers. And he deserves better, because he knows things that you don't. In fact, to take it a bit further, he knows things that President Nixon doesn't know, that the Knapp Commission doesn't know—and you listen to them, don't you?

"How the hell can you expect me to read poetry?" you'll say. "I can't even understand the stuff." Well, try to tell me that you understand Beckett, or Flaubert, or Gaudier, or Auden. But you don't have to understand them

—or Peter Klappert either. You can experience them. It is the great triumph of our time that the American public has learned to enjoy—even to applaud—what it doesn't understand. The Museum of Modern Art is never empty, not the Whitney. And "Lugging Vegetables to Nantucket" is a museum too—a little museum of modern feelings and perceptions, one that's a lot easier to come to terms with than op, pop or abstract expressionist painting. Especially when you have Stanley Kunitz playing the perfect host in the introduction, serving cocktails and more d'oeuvres, helping you feel at home in this strange place.

If you can learn to play golf, tennis or bridge, you can learn to read poetry—because poetry has changed. It has "prepared a face to meet the faces that it will meet"—including yours. It is no longer academic, forbiddingly erudite, full of allusions to other books you haven't read. Poetry today is sexy—not so much in the sense of mere content, but in its texture, its directness, its "feel" of ideas. It lays its hand on parts of you that no one has ever touched before—and if you can accept it, it feels wonderful. Poetry has always been under suspicion in American life. It has been thought precious, delicate—even classified. And with some justice, for it is delicate. Just as a male dancer dares to move in ways that would make the average man feel uncomfortable, or at least self-conscious, so poetry dares you to feel tender, or awed, or all-out loving. But poetry is not only tender: It is tough too, especially about people. It points a rude, accusing finger at our cowardice, our timidity in matters of sensibility. Listen to Peter Klappert writing first of love, and you'll see what I mean: "She/arched her heart/ up from the mattress/ and took the room/hot her eyes." "She aches enthusiasm..." "She wants a prominence she cannot climb/ Or plenty of time to herself."

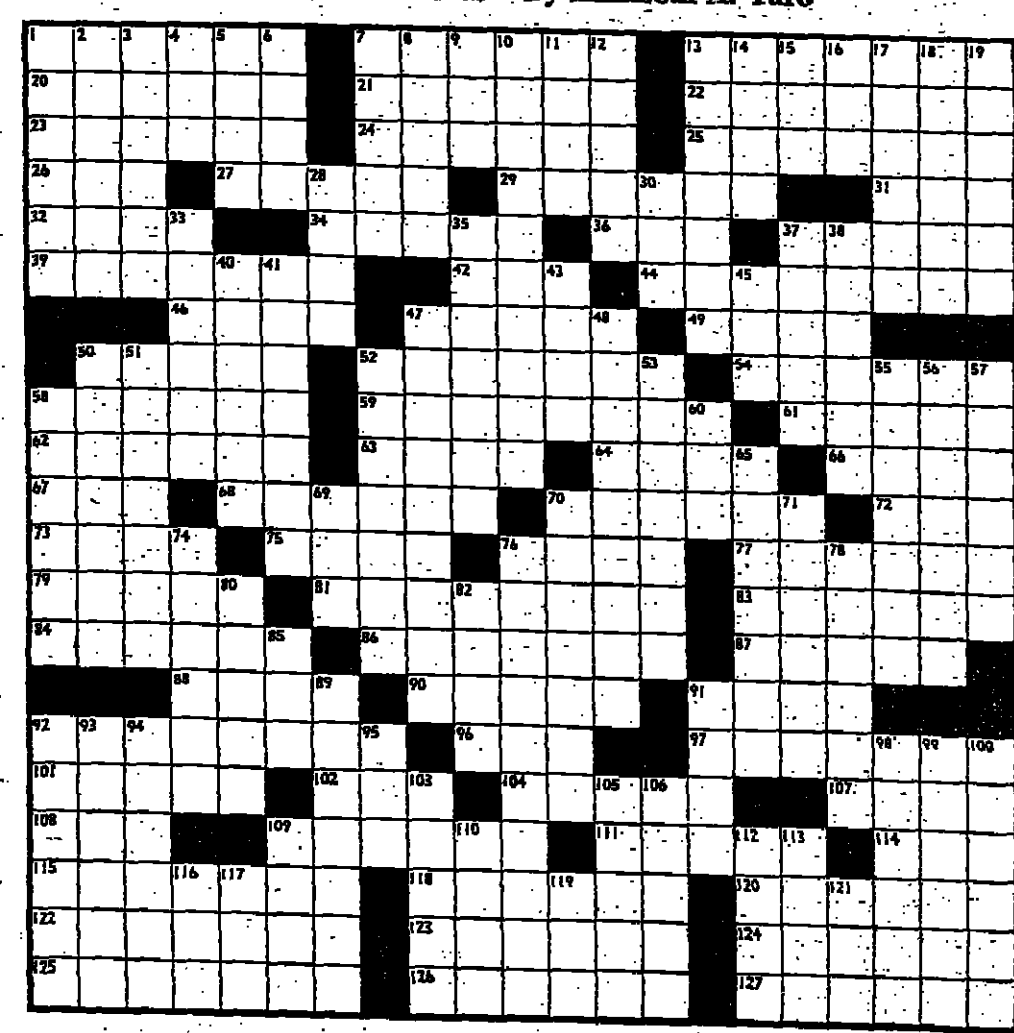
"Why can't we go somewhere and talk about dichotomies?" "There's some who say she put death up her dress/ and some who say they saw her pour it down/ It's not the sort of thing you want to press."

Mr. Klappert can say, to all of us, "Do you plead filth or not filth?" He quotes the "Doan of Menopause": "If you see something ugly, run it over." He regrets that "one is so seldom struck by lightning." There are many other rich and unexpected things too, but since I have to choose, I'd like to leave you with this: "It may have been a waste of time/ from here, to go back through/ and hear myself confess that I/am an ex-florist, to harangue myself in the greenhouse, to hear/ the echoes that would have been there, to prune and prune and pick/ the silvered glass, witness/ the execution of an act of love/sweep together one last confusion/ of orchids, and take them for myself."

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

IN GOOD SPIRITS—By Elizabeth A. Yaro



DOWN

DOWN

DOWN

DOWN



## Ski Victory Completed By Haaker

Britt Lafforgue Captures Slalom

RANFF, Alberta, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Erik Haaker of Norway and Britt Lafforgue of France, both eliminated by spills during the Sapporo Winter Olympics, swept to victory today in a Canadian World Cup Alpine skiing meet.

"I made it," said the 19-year-old Haaker as he combined time of 1 minute 30.95 seconds for the two heats of the men's giant slalom, dashed on the board. He was followed down the 41 gates by Sepp Heckelhammer of West Germany, who captured second place with 2:42.26. Third position went to Heinrich Schmiedl of Italy with a combined time of 2:43.26.

Earlier this afternoon, Britt Lafforgue got her third straight women's World Cup slalom victory by covering the course with a two-run time of 87.53 seconds.

Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Vt., was second after leading in the first heat. Her combined time was 88.09 seconds. Third place went to Florence Stenmark of France, who had a time of 88.17 seconds.

Only 13 girls finished the two runs out of 41 starters.

Among those who were disqualified because of falls or missed gates were Austrian World Cup leader Anne-Marie Proell, Isabelle Jacot of France and Judy Crawford of Canada. Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland did not compete.

The men's victory was Haaker's second in the World Cup. He won the giant slalom in St. Moritz, Switzerland, earlier in the season.

Haaker, who had led after the first run at Sapporo, had fallen in the second heat and was disqualified. "This time, I wanted revenge and I wanted to prove to everybody that I could do it," he said.

Henri Duvalard of France, the leader in the World Cup, finished in 12th position and the World Cup runner-up, Jean-Noel Augert of France, finished 14th.

Although temperatures dropped yesterday after above-freezing weather almost turned the course into slush, officials canceled a second men's giant slalom, scheduled for here after being canceled at Val Gardena, Italy, earlier this season.

**WOMEN'S SLALOM**

1. Britt Lafforgue, France	87.53-87.53-87.53
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	88.09-88.09-88.09
3. Florence Stenmark, France	88.17-88.17-88.17
4. Heidi Mittermaier, West Germany	88.26-88.26-88.26
5. Gertrude Gabl, Austria	88.46-88.46-88.46
6. Isabelle Jacot, France	88.94-88.94-88.94
7. Gina Hathorn, Britain	89.09-89.09-89.09
8. Rose Spiegel, West Germany	89.14-89.14-89.14
9. Marlene Cernigoi, U.S.	89.47-89.47-89.47
10. Cheryl Schacht, U.S.	89.77-89.77-89.77



A LEG UP ON VICTORY—Erik Haaker of Norway, en route to best time in first leg of World Cup giant slalom in Ranff, Alberta, Thursday. He also recorded the best run on Friday to easily capture the Alpine skiing event in the Canadian meet.

## Hodler Denies FIS Broke Word to Schranz

From Wire Dispatches

BERNE, Feb. 18.—Maurice Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation (FIS), today denied that the FIS had broken its word to Austria's Karl Schranz by deciding not to hold special men's world championship Alpine skiing races.

Schranz was barred from competing in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, for professionalism by the International Olympic Committee, and there had been talk that the FIS would stage its own world championship for him. Schranz has won the World Cup, and also world championship medals in men's Alpine skiing.

Hodler said in a communiqué here today that he had learned from the press that Schranz had written to the Austrian Ski Federation, accusing the FIS of breaking its word.

If Schranz really made this accusation, the communiqué said, it was in direct contradiction of a telegram which Hodler received from the Austrian skier last week.

Hodler said the telegram, sent from Innsbruck, Austria, on Feb. 9, read: "Have learnt of intention to count result of FIS World Cup also as world championship. Would find this solution ideal."

The communiqué added that the FIS decided two days later, on Feb. 11, to abandon all ideas of holding a separate competition for world championship medals in men's Alpine skiing.

This decision had been taken in the light of Schranz's telegram. Hodler ended his communiqué by saying that the FIS had "expressly left open (the decision) whether to give the world championship title and medals on the basis of the World Cup standings."

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## U.S. Indoor Championship

### 2d-Seed Richey Upset By Orantes in Tennis

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—Maurice Orantes of Spain upset second-seeded Cliff Richey yesterday in the \$55,000 National Indoor tennis tournament.

The Spanish left-hander, using sharply angled volleys and spin serves, beat Richey, of Sarasota, Fla., 6-1, 6-4.

Defending champion Clark Graebner of New York also advanced to the quarterfinals, with a 6-1, 6-1 victory over Floridian Brian Gottfried.

Orantes's sliding serve far to Richey's backhand had him lunging with weak returns that Orantes easily put away. With the

second set even, 4-4, Richey, serving at 30-40, stumbled under a shallow lob and missed an easy overhead. Orantes then served out the match.

In other matches, Jaime Fillol of Chile eliminated Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 7-6, 6-4, and Pakistani Haroon Rahim ousted Jim Connors of Belleville, Ill., 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Laver Beats Taylor

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia breezed past Roger Taylor of Britain today, 6-4, 6-2, and gained the semifinals of a \$50,000 World Championship Tennis tournament. Laver will meet Tom Okker of the Netherlands in a semifinal match tomorrow. Okker disposed of ninth-seeded Roy Emerson of Australia, 7-5, 6-0.

It was revenge for Laver, who bowed to Taylor in straight sets in the quarterfinals of the Canadian Open here last year.

Mrs. King Bows

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 18 (UPI).—Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., was upset by Betty Stove of the Netherlands, 7-6, in a semifinal match of a \$30,000 Virginia Slims women's pro tennis tournament.

In other matches, Judy Dalton of Australia beat Julie Heldman of Houston, 7-5, 6-4; Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego eliminated Francine Barr of France, 7-6, 6-4; and Rosemary Casals of San Francisco beat Wendy Overton of Chevy Chase, Md., 6-1, 6-0.

## S. Africa Gets Rugby Invitation

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 18 (Reuters).—The New Zealand Rugby Union today formally invited the South African Rugby Board to send a team on tour here next year despite threats last month by New Zealand anti-apartheid groups of "an open declaration of war" if the invitation were extended.

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## Center Chones Tells Marquette He Has Signed With ABA Nets

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18 (AP).—Marquette University's center Jim Chones has signed a contract to play for the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association, the school's president said early today.

The Rev. John Raynor said the 6-foot-11 junior had informed Warren coach Al McGuire of the action late last night. Chones has averaged 20.6 points and 11.9 rebounds a game in leading second-ranked Marquette to 21 straight victories this season.

"We at Marquette wish Jim every success in his new venture," Raynor said. "Jim has represented the university well both on and off the court."

The Marquette president said that Chones still intended to get his college degree. "I look forward to presenting Jim his bachelor's degree at a future Marquette commencement," he said.

## Cougars Trying to Block Jump

### Court Order Bars McDaniels From Basketball for 10 Days

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Carolina Cougars of the American Basketball Association have obtained a restraining order prohibiting Jim McDaniels from playing with any other basketball team, specifically the Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association, for 10 days.

Judge James G. Brum of Guilford County Superior Court issued the order this morning. A Cougar spokesman said the state court system had jurisdiction in the McDaniels case because he is still a resident of North Carolina.

The Munchak Corp., owner of the Cougars, also filed a complaint saying McDaniels repudiated his contract when he signed with Seattle and asked that a summons be issued requiring him to appear in court in Greensboro to answer the charge.

Yesterday, the SuperSonics announced that they had signed McDaniels to a six-year contract. The 7-foot rookie center, who was averaging 26.8 points and 14 rebounds a game for Carolina, declined to spell out the reasons he was jumping the Cougars. The terms of his new pact were not disclosed.

In a suit seeking \$1 million in damages by the Cougars and an order to stop an attorney from allegedly interfering with the player, the Cougars contend that McDaniels first signed with them in November, 1970, early in his senior year when he was still playing for Western Kentucky. Western Kentucky officials said today they had no evidence McDaniels signed when he was playing college ball.

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## 1,500 Paris Armenians Should Be Wrong, Boxer Griffith Finishes on Top as Bad Guy

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Feb. 18 (UPI).—One thousand five hundred Armenians have paid in the hopes of seeing Emilio Griffith lose Monday night.

Nowadays, Griffith is the bad guy wherever he goes and so he goes everywhere. Bad guys have been known to finish first.

The local lion this week is Jacques Kachichian, an Armenian in Paris. One-third of the seats for Monday's 10-round fight at the Palais des Sports have been purchased by Kachichian's countryfolk, and the other 3,000 places are available to Parisians curious to see what the super-welterweight champion of France can do against the former welterweight and middleweight champion of the world.

During the past decade, Griffith has been the welterweight champion three times and the middleweight champion twice. He has lost his last three attempts to regain a title. He is 34, has had a total of 88 fights over 15 years, winning 75, losing 12 and fighting one "no contest." According to tradition in the wear-and-tear boxing game, he should be ready to become a trial horse for aspiring local favorites. But Griffith never did like losing.

"Always the Villain"

"Wherever we go," says Gil Clancy, Griffith's manager, "Emilio is always the villain. We don't mind it," he said, because that is how Griffith finds easy fights, and purses, and keeps in shape for another chance at the world middleweight title. The champion now is Carlos Monzon of Argentina, who repulsed Griffith's challenge in Buenos Aires at the end of last year by stopping him in the 14th round.

"Emilio got cramps in his legs because he knew he had to come to Monzon and knock him out to win down there," said Clancy. "He's not used to always lunging at a taller fighter—which you never do."

Just Look Good

Kachichian doesn't have to beat Griffith, just look good. That's all you can expect from a man who has had only 23 pro fights, which include two losses, one to "Call me Max."

Griffith is a superb two-handed craftsman, a body-digger who brings your arms down and then pounds to the head. That is also Kachichian's style, something he learned in 125 amateur fights, most of which he fought while a member of the Soviet Army.

"But amateur boxing is like a sprint,"

and that's how the cramps developed. But anyway, the fight shouldn't have been stopped though I know Emilio was behind at the time, especially the way they score down there."

That loss made it even easier for Griffith to line up opponents. He was invited to Madison Square Garden, which was once his home club. But the enemy was Danny McAlonan, a fighter of Irish descent from the borough of Queens in New York City. Griffith was booed, and he went on to pummel McAlonan.

Last month, Anaheim, Calif., had aspirations for the then-undefeated Armando Munoz and dared Griffith to step into the local lion's den. Munoz came out a tamed kitty.



## Art Buchwald

## Aid to Education

WASHINGTON—One of the biggest businesses in this country right now seems to be the production and sale of college term papers. Described by New York Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz as a multi-million-dollar industry, the selling of term papers, essays and theses has made it possible for many college students to pass courses and earn degrees never dreamed of 20 years ago.



Buchwald

While there has been criticism of this by some educators, my friend Elias Plimflam of the Institute of Instant Plagiarism defends the practice of buying and selling term papers as essential to a modern education.

"The term-paper industry not only gives college students an opportunity to participate in a great capitalist enterprise," he said, "but it provides jobs for thousands of moonlighting professors and graduate instructors. If you cut out the sale of term papers and require students to write their own, many teachers would be unable to afford to remain in our schools."

"But," I said, "Attorney General Lefkowitz is trying to outlaw term-paper companies on the grounds that students are obtaining degrees by fraudulent means."

"Nonsense. All the term-paper companies are doing is providing a service to students that wasn't available a few years ago. Most college students have too much to do when they're in school. The pressures are great and as the work load increases they become more and more depressed. This leads to anger and alienation from the mainstream of our society."

"If they can purchase a term paper or an essay or even a thesis and hand it in as their own, these students are happy, and they don't want to tear down the system anymore."

"The question the attorney general must ask himself is does he want contented students who

don't do their own work, or does he want an honest homework program that could tear this country apart?"

"Is there any danger that students cheat in school they will continue to cheat in life?"

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"Cheating is a very strong word," my friend said. "Let's say that Prof. Applebaum assigns a paper on 'The Abstract Theory of Solid Gas.' This might require 10 hours of research in the library, plus three hours of writing, not to mention typing fees. It takes the student two hours to find a parking place near the library, and another two hours reading magazines before he gets around to the research. This adds up to 10 hours. It's time that could be better spent exchanging important ideas with other people in the Student Union, or playing touch football against another fraternity."

"The problem we have to address ourselves to is why are kids in school? Is it to get an education which will never use, or a degree which will open up a new world for them?"

Plimflam continued earnestly: "What we do is take the sweat out of college. By selling term papers to students we are removing competition from the classroom. Thanks to us it's possible for a mediocre student to compete with a brilliant student on his own level."

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"For as little as \$10 an inefficient student no longer has to worry about the person sitting next to him getting a better grade. If this isn't a service to mankind, I don't know what is."

"You make a convincing case for the sale of term papers," I agreed, "but what happens when the student gets out of school and starts his profession? He could make a lousy doctor, lawyer or engineer, if he bought all his work in college."

"It's a good point, and we've been concerned about it. So what we're doing is starting a post-graduate service. We plan to sell lawyers' briefs, doctor's diagnoses and engineering blueprints to anyone who wants to continue his education once he gets out of school."

## Where All the Buskers Go

By Harry Stein

PARIS (UPI)—In February, as the days of drizzle increase, the quality of music in the Paris Métros rises. For Paris is the winter mecca of the buskers, latter-day minstrels whose stock-in-trade is music and music.

They come to Paris because it alone among European cities offers bad-weather conditions conducive to their trade, protection from the weather and a police force which is relatively tolerant of them. From a strictly financial point of view there are several cities with greater appeal. "In Copenhagen," says Scot busker Ken Cameron, "if you burp on the street you'll get [the equivalent of] 30 francs from passersby." But there are no subways there. The word-of-mouth on Amsterdam is also good, except that the Dutch police have been known to relieve buskers of their instruments. It is said, until they are able to produce evidence of other means of support.

Buskers baffle the charge, an international one, that they are freeloaders. "People who tell me to go and get a job just don't realize how difficult busking is," says South African Lawrence Moerdyk. "They don't realize how loud you have to sing in the underground to be heard and how much bank you have to take all day long from people like them."

## Professionals

Moreover, buskers regard themselves as professional musicians. Most of them have worked clubs, radio or television and have gone underground simply because that's where the money is at the moment.

There are 30 or so musicians from at least a dozen countries currently working the Métros on a daily basis. Few are Americans. Aside from the French, the nations best represented among the city's busker population are those from Britain and Ireland. At one time English, Irish and Scottish musicians, most of whom had met while busking in London, made up half the population of a ramshackle hotel off the Place de l'Odéon.

Although most buskers play the guitar, they have a range of styles, and frequently individual musicians are able to perform a number of kinds of music. Generally the British and Irish buskers, more sophisticated than their French counterparts, play their own arrangements of recent vintage English-language songs or music of their own composition. The French tend to perform tried and true stuff, the music of Georges Moustaki and Jean Ferrat, for example. But there are musicians in both groups, flamenco guitarists and solo players of funky jug-band music, who don't conform to any standard.

In addition to the guitarists, there are a variety of violinists, accordions and players of wind instruments. One violinist, a Communist Chinese part-time student with the name of King Kong, starts his listeners by making the transition from squeaky, unfamiliar Chinese folk songs to Beethoven's fluid Minuet in G without missing a beat. And a jazz flutist, a Swede by way of California, regularly attracts large crowds at Châtelet and other major stations.

The city's buskers are united in a scorn for the amateurs who cut into their business during school vacation times. "You can always tell them," says an Irishman known simply as Baz the Busker, "by the fact that their instruments are lousy and they are playing the theme from 'Jaws Interdit.' It's the only song a lot of them know."

Buskers resent those who play exclusively on weekends, primarily Parisian students, who share the buskers' livelihood but not their problems. Every subway musician knows that the police don't bother musicians on weekends.

Weekdays are another matter. Although the French police are mild with buskers compared to their counterparts elsewhere and usually only order the musicians to move along, virtually every busker has been arrested at least once. The routine procedure is for the musician to be hauled to the station, locked up for five or 10 hours, given a summons and released. No busker will admit to ever having paid the 30-franc "nuisance" fine.

Not that the fine would be a financial hardship. To the contrary, busking provides its diligent practitioners with a rather comfortable living. "I don't like to say how much I make," says Baz. "A busker in London wrote in some newspaper that he was making \$50 a day and ruined the whole scene there. Suddenly everyone with a guitar was down in the Underground. Let's just say that I make enough to live."

## The Pitch

Other buskers admit to making an average of about 15 francs an hour, but they stress that the figure fluctuates according to the season (Christmas is an especially busy period) and the time of day.

A busker's success also depends to a great extent on his "pitch," the location where he is performing. There are several stations, most notably the busy transfer points of Montparnasse-Bienvenue and Châtelet, which are especially productive "pitches." But there are also stations where buskers are most likely to run afoul of the law.

At least one musician, a French classical guitarist, has computed the comings and



Classical music in the Paris Métro.

goings of the police around Montparnasse-Bienvenue and plays only during the four-hour period each day when he is certain he is safe. His less ingenious colleagues generally retire to secondary "pitches," stops like Barbès-Roches or Sévres-Babylone, when the heat is on.

Several buskers are regularly accompanied by "bottlers," girls who collect coins while they play. They claim that the presence of a "bottler" sometimes increases the take by 50 percent.

But a busker's greatest asset, according to a number of long-time practitioners of the trade, is his face. "A lot of this business," says Baz, "is simple psychology. If you smile at people in the Métro they are more receptive to you. A guy once gave me a 100-franc note just because he liked my laughing Irish eyes."

Ken Cameron concurs. "There are days when I feel depressed and it affects my music and it affects the way people approach me. I always make less money on those days. You can always tell how I'm feeling simply by counting the coins in my pocket."

## PEOPLE: Marriage, British-Style

British actress Charlotte Rampling, who expects a baby in September, married her manager Thursday on the understanding that his best man will continue living with them. The two men in Charlotte's life are bridegroom Brian Southcombe, 34, and male model Randall Laurence, 39. They have all shared a London apartment for the past two years.

Miss Rampling, 26-year-old brunette who has appeared in films and on television, once was quoted as saying she loved both men equally. "Why should we split up?" she asked after her wedding to Southcombe at Kensington Register Office in London. "Everybody has misunderstood what was going on. A sexual connotation was put on our relationship—quite ridiculous. I do love both of them but in totally different ways. Now perhaps people will understand. We were all just growing up together like a family. Now, hopefully, we are going to expand the family."

Manager Southcombe, the new husband, said: "Some people seem to have the idea that we were both her lovers. This is ridiculous." Smiling at his bride, he added: "The lady set the seal on our decision to marry." Best man Laurence said: "If there had been any sexual relationship I certainly wouldn't continue to live with Charlotte and Brian." Whatever the future holds, Laurence returned to an empty household last night. The newlyweds left for a weekend on the Isle of Wight.

In Dublin, a man, said to be drunk, took himself along to a hospital to have cuts in his head repaired. A student attended to him with needle and thread and sent him home, the authoritative Irish Medical Times reported this week without naming names. Some hours later the patient returned, completely sober but considerably distressed. He couldn't get his hair off, he said. An investigation found that his tresses had been sewn to his scalp.

"I'm through with love," says Roy Rawlins, of Stockton, Calif., who is 101 years old and has gone through five marriages. Rawlins made the comment after San Joaquin County Superior Court Judge Bill Decker annulled his marriage to Margie Celestine. He told the court that his six-month marriage to his 44-year-old wife was never consummated and that she fled with their furniture, a

freerzer and a pet cat. Rawlins said the trouble began shortly after the wedding, when he was injured in an auto accident. His wife, he charged, left him after doctors told him he had to stay in bed to recover from the injuries.

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The hot seat in the telephone exchange at Southend, England, has given birth to a boycott with girls in the Forward Planning Department avoiding what they call "the fertility chair." Consider what has happened in recent years: Mrs. Hazel Deven used to perch on that particular chair, a steel job with a padded plastic seat. Pretty soon she left to have a baby. The chair passed to 28-year-old Mrs. Sandra King. Now Mrs. King has an 11-month-old son. Her successor in the hot seat was Mrs. June Langbottom, 31, who speedily became pregnant and expects her baby next month. "I had been trying for a baby for three years without success," June said, "but as soon as I moved into the fertility chair, my worries were over. I don't blame the other girls for boycotting it."

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Two chastity belts of steel and leather are being manufactured in Nelson, New Zealand, by a factory which refuses to name its client, except to say that he—or she—lives on a Pacific Island. The manufacturer, who also preferred not to be named, said yesterday that the secrecy was designed to stop any interference from New Zealand's women's liberation movement. "We don't want them visiting the factory or anything like that," a spokesman said.

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